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ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE
1884.

OF
FIELD GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS.

FROM
Joseph Harris

MORETON FARM

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

ABLING.



BOOKS SENT PREPAID BY MAIL.

GARDENING FOR YOUNG and OLD.

BY JOSEPH HARRIS, M. S., MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Price, prepaid by Mail, \$1.25.

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☞ All the above Books, except the first three, I can confidently recommend. At the prices annexed they will be sent prepaid by mail to any address. Boys and girls under 15 years of age, and any one who gets up a club for my seeds, can deduct 10 per cent. from these rates.

Moratorium Farms,

Rochester, N. Y.,

Jan. 21. 1884.

Dear Sir:

Will you do me a favor?
I am growing seeds much
more largely than when you
formerly bought from me,
and I think I can now send
you seeds that will certainly
give satisfaction. I do not
want to lose your custom.
Let me send you some seeds
this year. Any order you
may send shall receive my
personal attention, and shall
be promptly and liberally
filled.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph Harris





HARRIS' ORETON FARM SEEDS,



FOR 1884.

In many respects, the season of 1883 was a favorable one for the seed grower.

Seed growing differs somewhat from ordinary farming. It requires better land and more thorough cultivation. We have to look farther ahead. We grow onions, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, celery and salsify this year in order that we may set out the roots and bulbs next year for seed. Two years are required to grow a crop of seeds.

Fortunately our crops of 1882 were not only good, but they kept unusually well through the winter of 1882-3. This was particularly the case with cabbage, beets, mangel wurzel, carrots, parsnips and celery. Perhaps we have learned how to grow them better; certainly, we have learned how to keep them better through the winter.

We keep our roots, such as mangel wurzel, carrots, beets, turnips, &c., in pits, selecting dry, sandy knolls in the field where they grew. The great secret of success in keeping roots, is to mix plenty of dry earth or sand with the roots in the pit. Out of many thousand bushels pitted last winter, we did not lose a single root either from frost, heating or rotting. The roots came out in the spring as fresh and sound as when they were buried in the autumn.

And so it was with celery. My celery was kept in a narrow trench just the width of a spade, and the plants set in it upright as they grow, with plenty of dry earth all round them. We placed boards lengthwise on top, and just before winter set in, covered the whole with earth. The plants kept perfectly and I set them out in the spring for seed and never saw a finer crop.

The great point in keeping vegetables of all kinds through the winter, in the field or garden, is to make the soil on each side of the pit or trench as loose and mellow as possible. Nothing will keep out frost better than dry loose earth. Plow and plow round the pit or trench till the soil is thoroughly broken up and mellow—not less than two feet deep, and five or six feet wide.

We adopt the same plan in keeping cabbage. Loose earth is all that is necessary. No straw is needed. We plow out a deep dead furrow, and for the sake of getting plenty of loose earth, we plow two or three furrows on each side, turning "haw" and throwing the soil away from the center. You cannot plow too much. Then we place the cabbage upright as they grow into this trench or dead furrow, two or three thick, side by side, and one or two on top. We then plow two or three furrows on each side of the trench, throwing the furrows towards the cabbage. You cannot plow too often or too much, or to too wide or too deep.

You can plow till the soil is quite as high as the top of the top row of cabbage, but we do not entirely cover the cabbage. It is well to leave a space four or six inches wide on top of the cabbage uncovered. This is to prevent heating. I do not care how much dry earth or sand there is among the cabbage. We never get too much—rarely get enough.

Last year, (1882), I pitted my cabbage for seed in the way above described, and left them exposed till the middle of December. I mean by this, that all the covering they had up to this time was done by the plow. But the plowing was done very thoroughly till the soil was as loose as an ash heap—two feet deep and five or six feet wide on each side of the row of cabbage.

Then, when unplowed land was frozen as solid as iron, this loose soil was merely crusted over with frost, and we took a plow and plowed up furrows on each side of the rows of cabbage. Men followed with potato hooks and pulled the frozen lumps on the top of the cabbage, and then with spades and shovels threw the loose mellow soil on top, till not a cabbage was left uncovered. Never did cabbage keep better. I could have sold them at a high price, but I wanted them for seed.

The stumps of cabbage will produce seed, but we set out good solid heads and rejected everything that was not perfect. I had the best crop of cabbage seed I have ever grown, and I shall send it out with the utmost confidence. But it will readily be seen that such seed cannot be sold at the price of "stump" cabbage seed. I will sell my cabbage seed as low as it can possibly be afforded in hopes of introducing it as extensively as possible. It is well-known that American grown cabbage seed gives far better crops than the same varieties grown from seed raised in Europe.

I sold nearly a million cabbage plants last spring and hope to sell still more this spring and summer. My cabbage seed is all fresh and good—crop of 1883, and is of the very highest quality, and yet, I offer it at extremely low prices.

So of onion seed. I sold more onion seed last spring in proportion to my business, than any other seedsman. I hope to do the same thing this year. My crop of onions was never better. There was scarcely a scullion among the whole lot. And yet the season was remarkably unfavorable. Many growers lost their whole crop. People sometimes write, asking if my Yellow Danvers Onions are globe shape? Yes. Such, at least, is my aim. I have grown them for twenty years, selecting the best for seed, and aiming to grow those which are true to shape. But there are other things worth thinking about besides a particular form and shape and shade of color. Solidity, early maturity, productiveness, cooking and keeping qualities and freedom from tendency to run to seed or produce scullions are, to the practical onion-grower, of far more importance than some particular shape, which confessedly is constantly varying.

Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, is not a "globe" at all. Neither my sheep, cows or pigs object to it on this account. I have bred this Mangel carefully for many years. I select the very best roots to set out for seed. But I do not care whether the roots are true globe shape or not. What difference does it make? I want a good Mangel—one that is smooth, free from fangs, a small top and a large solid bulb that is easily harvested, and that is full of rich juices and will keep well till mid-summer. And I have got it. I think it is the best Mangel in the world. And so of my Yellow Danvers Onion. I have not been unmindful of the desired globe shape, but I have paid still more attention to other and more important points. If any one has a better, more productive and more profitable onion, I have yet to see it.

W. J. Sturges, of Rockwell City, Iowa, who bought his onion seed from me last spring, writes: "To-day, I ship a car-load of onions to Des Moines, and as I load the car, men remark: 'Those are the finest onions I ever saw.' I want your price on an onion seeder and cultivator."

I am an old onion grower and know the importance of good seed, and I can say to my friends and customers that they can sow my seed this year with perfect confidence. I am selling it at extremely low rates, but no one need distrust it on that account. There is no better seed.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, speaking of the operations on the College farm, in the "Industrialist" for Nov. 17, 1883, says: "We have just gathered into the barn, some six tons of Mangel Wurzels, mostly of Joseph Harris' Yellow Globe variety. These we have found to be quite easily grown. They keep well, yield largely, and cattle devour them greedily. Why not grow more of them in Kansas?"

THE SEASON OF 1883.

To the market gardener, the season of 1883 was, in this section, a disastrous one. Except that the great hail storm did not reach me, I have fared no better than my neighbors. As a seed grower, however, I have little to complain of. The severe frost in September cut down three or four acres of cucumbers for pickles, but those grown for seed were sufficiently advanced to escape with little damage. It lessened the yield, but the frost did the selecting faithfully and thoroughly, and quite expeditiously. We got no seed from small late cucumbers this year. And so with the melons and winter squash.

My crops of cabbage seed, Egyptian Blood Turnip and Bassano beet seed, and of Harris' Half-long and Long Orange carrot seed, Hollow Crown and Long Dutch parsnip seed, celery seed and vegetable seeds generally, were the best I have ever grown. And so of Mangel Wurzel of which I grow many acres every year for seed. The wet, cool summer, was favorable for them. I lost scarcely a single root.

Most seedsmen have their seeds grown for them on contract at a fixed price. It makes no difference to them whether the season is favorable or unfavorable. The seeds cost them the same price. In my own case, a favorable season and a good crop enable me to sell cheaper. I share the benefit with my customers. I shall do so this year. We shall give larger packets and be very liberal in every respect.

GOOD QUALITY AND LOW PRICES.

It is not often that good seed can be sold cheap. This year is an exception to the rule. All my seeds are certainly as good as I have ever grown, and many of them are better. And yet, as I had a good yield, owing to the favorable season, I can afford to reduce the price, and I have done so.

COMPETING WITH FOREIGN SEED CROWERS.

It has been thought that with our high priced labor, we cannot compete with the English, German and French seed growers. We compete with them in growing wheat and pay freight on it for five thousand miles, besides insurance, elevator charges and commissions.

There are large quantities of seeds imported into this country every year from Great Britain, France and Germany. On these seeds there is a duty of 20 per cent. Many seeds are sold at apparently low prices in Europe, but they charge a tremendous price for the boxes, and when we have paid duties, freight and other charges, by the time they reach Rochester, the seeds cost nearly double the original price. Radish seed, for instance, for which you pay 20 cents in Europe, will cost not less than 35 cents by the time it reaches Rochester.

I mention Radish seed because it is said that we cannot afford to grow it in America. We can. If we grow a few rows of it and cut it with a sickle and tie it into sheaves and

place it on a scaffold and thrash it with a flail and clean it with sieves and fuss over a few pounds of it, the labor will cost more than the seed can be bought for in Europe. And if we raised wheat and harvested it in the same way, millions of acres of the finest land in the world, now occupied by enterprising, industrious and happy American people would be a wilderness or a lonely prairie.

What American farmers have done, American seed-growers can do. It is absolute nonsense to say we cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe.

When I first grew Mangel Wurzel seed, it cost me from seventy-five cents to a dollar a pound. I grew only enough for my own use, and found it a good deal of work to cut and clean it. We went over the crop two or three times and cut off the seed stalks as they ripened. Now I plant acres and acres of it, and wait till the greater portion of the seed is ripe and then put in a self-raking reaper which cuts the crop and throws it into bundles and does the work far better than it can be done by hand. The bundles are bound into sheaves and stuck up in shocks to cure, precisely as we do wheat.

Radish seed I also cut with a reaper. I can cut and cure ten acres of radish seed with less labor than I could cut and cure a quarter of an acre in the old-fashioned way. I do not know whether American grown radish seed is any better than the same variety grown in Europe. So little radish seed has been grown here that we have not had experience enough to settle the point. We know that many people have great trouble in growing good radishes, and it is possible that one reason is, that they use foreign grown seed. No experienced cabbage or onion grower would use foreign seed if you would give it to him for nothing. An English farmer will not use American wheat for seed.

A few years ago, a quantity of Lima Beans were sent from Madagascar to Boston. The agent could not sell them and they were reshipped to New York and disposed of. Col. Weld tells me that he planted a few of them on his farm in New Jersey. They made an astonishing growth, but would not climb the poles. He thought it would pay to grow them for manure. But he got not a single bean for seed, or even a pod or blossom. There can be no doubt, that Lima Beans grown at the north, are far more likely to ripen earlier than those grown farther south. My customers seem to have found this out. I have already filled several orders for Lima Beans to my southern and California customers. The beans were grown here and will give a good account of themselves.

HARRIS' BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

I do not claim that this is a new variety. I claim that it is a remarkably fine strain of Blood Turnip Beet. It is the result of careful selection. It is early, vigorous and exceedingly productive. The bulbs or roots are smooth, handsome and of a deep red color, and the beets are of the highest quality.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP BEET.

Last year I thought my Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet seed was so good that I sent packets to some of my customers on trial. I sowed the same seed myself in the garden, and when it came up I found it was not Egyptian Beet at all. How far the error extended, I cannot tell. All I can say is, that I feel greatly annoyed that such a mistake should have occurred. I know it is a very slight compensation, but I shall be very glad to send free of charge, genuine Egyptian Beet seed this year to all those who had any of this poor seed last year. I had some as good Egyptian Beet seed last year as ever was grown, and I can only hope that far more of my customers received the genuine article than of the other. It has taught me a lesson, and I think such a mistake is not likely to occur again.

My Egyptian Beet seed this year is of the very best quality, and will undoubtedly give great satisfaction. I grew it myself and saw personally that none but the very best roots were set out for seed. There is not an ounce of old seed left on the farm, and so my customers can depend on getting new, fresh seed of the very highest quality.

MANCEL WURZEL SEED.

Onions, Cabbage, Parsnips and Mangel Wurzel seed I grew as specialties before I went into the general seed business. I am now growing Mangel Wurzel seed more largely than ever before. I sell it only to my own customers. I do not sell it to other seedsmen. I take the greatest pains in selecting the very best roots, and I have done so for many years, and feel confident that my seed gets better and better every year. I have no old seed left, but I have a large crop of new seed that I can confidently recommend. I have a fine crop and am selling it at lower prices than ever before. Please try it. I know it will give good satisfaction. Better bred seed or better grown seed cannot be found. Mangel Wurzel seed is exceedingly difficult to clean, but I have now learned how to clean it, so that it can be sown with a drill. It is far cleaner, larger and better than imported seed.

ONION SEED.

Last fall I visited some of our large onion growers and was surprised at the quantities of scullions among the onions. In some instances, there were a dozen scullions to one good onion. I was glad to know it was not my seed. If anyone sowed my onion seed last year and got scullions, I am sure it was not the fault of the seed. My seed was good, and my seed this year is equally good or better, and notwithstanding its high quality, I am selling it at very low prices. Do not think because I am selling it cheap that it is inferior seed. There is no better seed grown. I sell cheap because I know it will give satisfaction and I want to introduce it as extensively as possible.

I AM STILL A FARMER.

A large farmer in one of the southern states, wrote to the department of Agriculture at Washington, asking information about wheat. They referred him to me. I sent him my seed catalogue for 1883. He was evidently disgusted. "It is all about flowers and garden seeds," said he, "and what I want is to find some one who knows something about growing farm crops." I am growing more and more garden seeds every year, but I am still a farmer and live on my farm and give it my personal supervision. I bought a farm of 285 acres 20 years ago, and have been aiming ever since to get it in sufficiently high condition to grow seeds. I laid many miles of underdraining tile, kept a large stock and bought considerable quantities of bran, mill feed, malt-shorts, oil-cake, &c., to feed to the stock. The hay, straw, corn-fodder, &c., are all fed out on the farm. My aim has been to make a large quantity of manure, and as the farm gets richer, I can make more and more manure and gradually extend the area of land devoted to the growth of garden seeds. I grow just as many purely agricultural crops as ever. I am just as much a farmer as I ever was. I take just as much interest in farming, pure and simple, as ever. I am a farmer and no one shall rob me of this honorable title. I had last year, besides my seed crops, 30 acres of wheat, 20 acres of oats, 18 acres of potatoes and beans, 15 acres of rye, 12 acres of Hungarian grass, and put in last fall 40 acres of wheat and 10 acres of rye. I believe many of our farmers will find it to their interest to grow more of what are called garden crops. In Europe, where beet roots are grown for sugar, they find that "the more beets the more wheat." And we shall find here, that the more cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets, Mangel Wurzel, onions, salsify, squash, cucumbers and melons we raise, the larger will be our farm crops. True, this is not theoretically the case, but it is so in practice.

WHY I PUBLISH A SEED CATALOGUE.

I have been an agricultural editor and writer for over thirty years, and it is not easy to change old habits. When I take my pen in hand, I want to tell just what I am thinking about. I prefer to write about farming and gardening, and how best to grow crops. I forget that my object in issuing this Catalogue is to sell seeds. I grow seeds to sell and I want you to buy them. I send this catalogue that you may see what I have, and if you want any seeds this year, I hope you will favor me with an order. I think you cannot do better anywhere else. I do not believe you can find better seeds and I do not think anyone can sell equally good seeds at less prices than I do. My expenses are light. I have a seedhouse on the farm, and all the work is done on the farm. And as the work of making the bags and putting up the seeds and filling orders is done during the winter and early spring months, I find no difficulty in getting plenty of help. The boys and girls like to work in the seedhouse. They have a good social time. They are intelligent, faithful and trustworthy and take an interest in the business. We commence work at 8 o'clock and quit at 6 o'clock, and on Saturdays, at 5 o'clock. We aim to fill every order the day it is received.

THE WAY WE FILL ORDERS.

The letters are opened and the amount of money marked on the letter. We have a book in which every order is entered as soon as it is received. The name and postoffice address with the amount of money is written in the appropriate columns, and the address is written on a slip which is pinned to the order. The letter or order is then taken up stairs where the seeds are arranged in boxes. It is remarkable how expert the boys and girls become in filling orders. I sometimes undertake to fill an order myself but find that the young people do it in half the time. They know where every kind and variety of seed is kept, and they take pride in filling the orders without mistakes. When the order is finished, the person who filled it, puts his or her initials on the letter or order sheet. It is then taken to a careful man who "checks" it to see that no mistake has occurred. When this is done he places his name upon it and the order is then ready to be done up for the mail. The package is weighed and the necessary postage stamps put on, and then the day in which the order is filled and the amount of postage paid are written on the book opposite the name. The letter is then filed away for reference. By glancing the eye down the columns each day, it is easy to see if any order is not checked off and it is immediately looked up and filled. It is generally found that the person whose order is not filled the day it is received, has ordered something not in the Catalogue, or sends 5 cents for a 10 cent packet of seeds, or orders seeds but sends no money, or sends money but does not say what varieties he wants. He asks me to send him what I think best. This is perfectly right, and I am glad to get such orders but it sometimes causes a little delay.

FLOWER SEED ORDERS BY MAIL

are what we like best. They are easily filled and easily sent off.

LARGE ORDERS BY EXPRESS

are equally desirable. They are easily filled and packed. I would like more of them. The Express companies are very anxious to secure the business of carrying small seed orders and they are giving us cheaper rates than the post office department.

SAFE DELIVERY OF THE SEEDS GUARANTEED.

In all cases, whether sent by express or by mail, I guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds in good condition. If the seeds are lost or injured, I will refill the order without charge. My old customers will bear witness that this is always done promptly and cheerfully.

CATALOGUE FOR 1885.

I do not issue a catalogue every year for the fun of it. Some people are kind enough to say that my catalogue is a good one and that they read it with interest and pleasure. Such remarks are very pleasant. But my object in publishing this catalogue is to sell my seeds. A kind word for my catalogue or for my seeds is appreciated, and none the less so if accompanied with an order for more seeds.

If any of my old friends want my catalogue for 1885, and do not want any seeds this year, I shall be happy to send them the catalogue, but they must write and ask for it. The better way, however, is to send for a few seeds. If it is only a five cent packet, the order is entered on the books, with your name and postoffice address, and next year you will get the catalogue as soon as issued, and without any trouble to me.

SEEDS FOR THE CHILDREN.

To all children under fifteen years of age, I send seeds at 25 per cent less than catalogue rates. In other words, if any of the boys or girls want a dollar's worth of seeds, they can have them for 75 cents. For \$1.00 I send the children seeds which cost the old folks \$1.33, or for \$2.00 I send seeds costing \$2.66, or for \$3.00 I send \$4.00 worth of seeds. It is quite a discount. Why do I do it? Because I like children and want them to take an interest in the garden. And because I propose to send them good seeds and in this way make life-long customers of them. In a few years they will be men and women and will pay regular rates.

Here is a letter just received; I copy it, word for word.

"JOSEPH HARRIS, MORETON FARM, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find \$3.00 for which send the enclosed list of seeds, prepaid, by mail to my address: SAMUEL J. MCCOY, JR., St. George, P. O., Colliton Co., S. C.

You are aware that I am one of your little patrons for the Children's Garden. I have patronized you for three years, and have been so well pleased that as I grow older (now ten years old) I am inclined to enlarge my little garden. Furthermore, your seeds have proven to be so good—never having failed to get a good stand, and mature fully as well as you recommended—that if you continue in the business I shall always, in future, patronize you and you alone.

LIST OF SEEDS.

BEANS, 1 lb. Wax or Butter.....	\$0.35
BEETS—3 Papers Early Blood Turnip.....	.15
" 3 Papers Long Smooth Blood Red.....	.15
CABBAGE—3 Papers Large Early York.....	.15
" 6 Papers Fottler's Drumhead.....	.60
" 6 Papers Premium Flat Dutch.....	.30
CUCUMBER—3 Papers Early Green Cluster.....	.15
" 3 Papers Improved Long Green.....	.15
LETTUCE—6 Papers Malta Drumhead or Ice Lettuce.....	.30
" 4 Papers "The Deacon".....	.40
PEPPER—3 Papers Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	.15
RADISH—6 Papers Long Scarlet Short-top.....	.30
" 3 Papers Round Red Scarlet Turnip.....	.15
SPINACH—1 Paper Prickly or Winter.....	.05
" 1 Paper Round or Summer.....	.05
TOMATO.—3 Papers Trophy.....	.15
" 3 Early Smooth Red.....	.15
TURNIP—3 Papers Early White Flat Dutch.....	.15
" 3 Papers Purple-top Strap-leaf.....	.15
	\$4.00
25 Per cent. Discount to Children.....	1.00
	\$3.00"

I had the curiosity to look up the previous orders. It is just as he says. He has sent me three orders for seeds, and I hope will continue to do so for many years to come.

"But why," said the little girl who helped to fill the order, "does he send for so many packets?" "He is a sensible boy," said I, "and intends to sow at different times. And besides he has found that you are so liberal in filling your packets that they are sometimes quite as cheap as if he bought by the ounce.

"But he sends," she replied, "40 cents for 4 papers of the Deacon Lettuce. The price is only 5 cents a paper." "It was formerly," I said, "10 cents, and he knows it is well worth 10 cents. But send him 8 papers and put him in a paper of Harris' Short-stem Cabbage, a paper of Rose Olive-shaped Radish, a paper of each of our New Parsnip seed, and a paper of Harris' Half-long and Long Orange Carrot, and a paper of Yellow Danvers and Early Large Red Onion seed. They are well worth trying at the South. If any Onion seed will do well there these will. And put him in a few flower seeds. He ought to grow some flowers." "Yes," she replied, "and our flower seeds are splendid, everything except the Double Fringed Petunia. That is a humbug. I sowed 25 seeds and did not get a single plant." "You did well," said I, "most people when they sow seed of double flowers are apt to get quite a large proportion of single plants." "What I mean," she said, "is that not a seed came up at all." "Possibly, the fault was in your method of sowing and not in the seed. I got the seed from one of the most distinguished florists, who told me he raised it himself and knew it to be good. I paid him a tremendous price for it. This year I have ordered the seed from a German grower in Erfurt, and have great confidence in it. You must try it again."

I get quite a number of letters from my young customers. Here is one that came this morning.

DEAR SIR:—Your seeds came up very nice. I think the Deacon Lettuce is the best Lettuce I ever saw. Papa said it was very nice. Your Christiana Musk Melons were very nice and also the Cuban Queen Water Melons. Your Sweet Peas were very handsome. Papa said they were handsome. I raised some very large Sun Flowers. The hens were very fond of them. I shall send for more seed of you.

Yours truly,

P. W. T. SANDERS, age 12.

Perhaps you think I get no letters from the girls. Don't I! But I am not going to let you see them.

Seriously, the boys and girls are taking hold of this matter quite generally. I am very glad of it. Last Spring a farmer's daughter sowed a paper of my Celery seed in a box of fine soil in the house. Her brothers laughed at her. They had never had any Celery in the garden and wanted to know if she expected to grow any. The seed came up and she pricked out the plants into a larger box. She felt a little discouraged at first because the plants looked so small. But by the time the weather got warm she had such fine plants, that by a little coaxing, the brothers prepared a trench in the garden, and she had last Fall, when I saw it, as fine Celery as any one could wish—in fact, though I grow millions of Celery plants and set them out by the acre, her Celery was fully equal to any on my farm. She had a fine bed of Pansies in front of the house which, though we had had several severe frosts, were in full bloom. I was afraid to ask about the Egyptian Beets, as I knew she got all her seed from me, and my Egyptian Beets in the garden proved to be not Egyptian Beets at all. But fortunately for my reputation, she had the genuine kind. I am in hopes that the mistake was not as general as I feared, especially in the children's gardens. My genuine Egyptian Beet seed was as good as I ever saw. My field crop grown for seed was all that could be desired.

GRUMBLING LETTERS ARE NOT PLEASANT.

But if anything is wrong, I prefer a grumbling letter to no letter at all. It is, however, not necessary to grumble. If any mistake has occurred, it is unintentional and will be cheerfully rectified.

I WANT TO HEAR FROM MY CUSTOMERS.

We have the names and address of every one who has ever bought seeds from us. In looking over the list, if I come across one who bought seeds from me some years ago and did not buy any last year, I conclude that something has gone wrong. If so, let me know, and I will do all I can to make it right. If you leave me and go to other seedsmen, you will find that they, too, sometimes make mistakes. Tell me what the trouble is and what I ought to do, and I will do it. I do not want to lose a single customer.

"GARDENING FOR YOUNG AND OLD."

This is the title of a little book on gardening that I wrote principally for the children. It contains 192 pages, and the publisher's price is \$1.25. If I published it myself, I would let the children have it at 25 per cent. discount. But I cannot afford to do so as I have to pay for every copy that I get. The only interest I have in the sale of the book is that the publishers pay me 12½ cents for every copy that is sold. This is my pay for writing the book. Now the best I can do for my young friends is to give up this 12½ cents, and let them have the book for \$1.12. This I will do. I will send the book, prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age, for \$1.12.

If the older people read the book I shall not object. But let it be understood that the book belongs to the children. Grown up people must pay \$1.25 for it! I will not write for them for nothing! The workman is worthy of his hire. There is not half as many pictures in the book as there should be, but that is not my fault. I did my best to make it interesting and useful, and hope it may do some good.

Before I was 15 years old, I had charge of my father's garden, and having the advice and instruction of an old and experienced market gardener in the neighborhood, I acquired a strong liking for gardening which has remained with me during my whole life. I have aimed to make this book just such a one as I think I should have liked at that time.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE CHILDREN.

\$1.15 FOR 50 CENTS.

As I have said before, boys and girls under 15 years of age can have any seeds they wish for their own use at 25 per cent. less than catalogue rates. I will make them a still better offer. I will let them have One Dollar's worth of flower seeds of the following kinds, for Fifty Cents: Sweet Alyssum; Fine Double Mixed Balsam; Candytuft, Pure White and Mixed Colors; Catchfly; Convolvulus, Major and Minor; Mignonette; Nasturtium, Dwarf Tom Thumb; Petunia, choice mixed sorts; Portulacca, fine mixed, large flowering kinds; three papers of Phlox Drummondii; Sweet Peas, and Mammoth Russia Sunflower.

These seeds come to \$1.15, and they are well worth more money. They are all easily grown, will all do well in any good garden soil and are just such as I would recommend the children to sow.

This collection will be sent, prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age, for only 50 cents, or to any one else for 75 cents.

**TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS WORTH OF FLOWER SEEDS
SENT TO THE CHILDREN FOR ONE DOLLAR.**

I will have another collection of choice flower seeds, containing the above kinds, and in addition the following kinds and varieties: Abronia; Asters, Truffaut's, Paeony-flowered Perfection; Balsam, double Camelia-flowered; Chrysanthemum, tricolor: Clarkia Elegans; Cobaea Scandens; Dwarf Cockscomb; Dianthus Chinensis or Chinese Pinks; Forget-Me-Not; and Hercules Club.

At regular catalogue rates this collection of flower seeds will cost \$2.15. I will send it, prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age, for one dollar, or to any one else for one dollar and fifty cents.

**FOUR DOLLARS AND SEVENTY CENTS WORTH OF THE BEST
FLOWER SEEDS FOR TWO DOLLARS.**

This collection will contain the same kinds and varieties of seeds as the two previous collections and in addition will contain, New Rose Asters; Rose-flowered Balsams; Canna Indica and Mixed; Double White Dwarf Chrysanthemum; Coreopsis; Glasgow Prize Cockscomb; Cockscomb Pyramidalis Plumosum; Dianthus Hedewigii; Foxglove; Tall Nasturtium; Finest Mixed Pansies; Double Rose-flowered Portulaca; Double Carnation Poppy; Sanvitalia Procumbens; Sensitive Plant; New Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stocks; Sweet William; Double California Sunflower; Verbena Hybrida; Wallflower; and Zinnia Elegans; and one packet containing 50 seeds of the finest Double Petunia seed, mixed colors.

The seeds in this collection, cost, at the regular catalogue rates, \$4.70. It will be sent, prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age for \$2.00, or to any one else for \$3.00.

**COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR THE CHILDREN'S
GARDEN.**

In the Spring of the year I find the children are quite as much interested in sowing vegetable seeds as in sowing flower seeds. After consulting with some of them, I have made the following collections which I can confidently recommend. They contain nothing that cannot be easily grown. I want the boys and girls to feel perfectly certain that anything I recommend to them is the *very best* of its kind.

I have concluded to put up two collections, one of which contains seeds that can be sown in the garden as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is dry enough to work without sticking to the hands, and the other collection for later sowing.

**COLLECTION NO. 1.—\$4.30 for \$2.00.—FIFTY-FOUR KINDS AND VARIETIES OF
CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR EARLY SOWING IN THE OPEN GROUND.**

This really valuable collection contains packages of the following seeds :

ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal. **BEETS**—Early Egyptian Blood, Extra Early Bassano, Harris' Early Blood Turnip, Imperial Sugar, Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel. **CABBAGE**—Early York, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Fottler's Drumhead, or Improved Brunswick, Harris' Short-stem Drumhead, Large German Cabbage. **CAULIFLOWER**—Early Paris, Erfurt, Early Dwarf, Early Snowball. **CARROTS**—Early French Short-horn, Harris' Early Half-Long. **CELERY**—Incomparable Dwarf White, Incomparable Dwarf Red, Boston Market, Turnip-Rooted or Celeriac. **CRESS**—Extra Fine Curled. **CORN SALAD**. **KOHL RABI**. **LETTUCE**—The Deacon, Early Curled Simpson. **WHITE MUSTARD**. **ONIONS**—Large Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers, Early Large Red. **PARSLEY**—Extra Double Curled. **PARSNIP**—Long

Hollow Crown, Long Dutch. PEAS—Extra Early Kent, Kentish Invicta, McLean's Little Gem, American Wonder, Champion of England. RADISH—Harris' Red Turnip, White Turnip, Harris' Rose Olive-shaped, Long Scarlet Short-top, Long White Naples. RHUBARB or PIE PLANT. SALISFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER. SPINACH—Round or Summer. TOMATO—Hubbard Curl-leaved, Hathaway's Excelsior, Acme, General Grant. TURNIP—Early White Flat Dutch, Early Yellowstone, Purple-top Strap-leaf.

These seeds at the regular catalogue price cost \$4.30. I will send them prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age for \$2.00, or to anyone else for \$3.00.

COLLECTION NO. 2.—\$3.70 for \$1.75.—FIFTY-FOUR KINDS AND VARIETIES OF CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR SOWING AFTER THE GROUND IS DRY AND THE WEATHER WARM.

This collection contains the following seeds, all of the very best kinds, and none of them the same as in the previous collection :

BEANS—Early Valentine, Wax or Butter, Golden Wax, Early Mohawk, Scarlet Runner, Large Lima. BRUSSELS SPROUTS. BEET—Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip, Long Smooth Red, Carter's Yellow Mangel Wurzel, Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet. BORECOLE—Curled Kale or German Greens. CABBAGE—Large York, Premium Flat Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, Large Late Erfurt, Red Pickling. CAULIFLOWER—Large Lenormand, Walcheren. CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgium. SWEET CORN—Early Minnesota, Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen. POP CORN. CUCUMBER—White Spine, Improved Long Green, Early Frame. ENDIVE. LETTUCE—Paris White Cos, Curled Silesian. MUSKE MELON—Early Christina, Prolific Nutmeg, Green Citron, White Japanese. WATER MELON—Mountain Sweet, Black Spanish, Cuban Queen. CITRON—For preserves. OKRA or Gumbo. PEPPER—Large Bell or Bull Nose. PUMPKIN—Large Cheese, Possum Nose. RADISH—New French Breakfast. WINTER RADISH—Chinese Rose, Chinese White. SQUASH—Summer, Early Bush Crookneck, Early Bush Scallops. SQUASH, Winter—Hubbard, Marblehead. TURNIP—Yellow Aberdeen, Golden Ball, White Sweet or French, Imperial Purple-top Swede.

This collection, containing these fifty-four kinds and varieties of seeds, costs at regular catalogue rates \$3.70. It will be sent prepaid, by mail, to any boy or girl under 15 years of age for \$1.75, or to any one else for \$2.50.

WHY I SELL THESE SEEDS SO CHEAP.

Simply, because I want the boys and girls to get in the habit of raising good vegetables and plenty of them, and because I want them now, and in years to come, to buy their seeds from me.

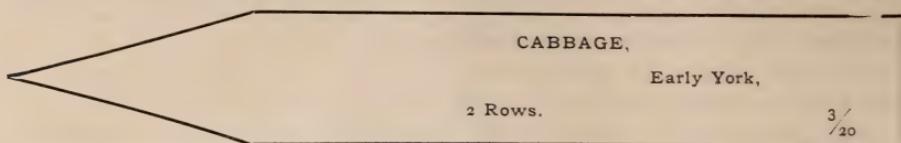
THE CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE SOME HELP.

It is not enough to buy seeds for the children. We should take an interest in the work. Let the land be well prepared for them ; and show them how to make the rows and sow the seed, and put a wooden label in the ground on which is written the kind and variety of seed sown and the date of sowing. The children will be interested to know which seed comes up first. Some seeds will come up in two or three days and other seeds, as Celery, not for two or three weeks. It is remarkable how many things there are in this work to interest the children. But do not leave everything to them. It is their garden and the seeds are for them and them only. But they will be grateful for a little advice and assistance.

Pay ? Yes, it will pay twenty times over.

WOODEN LABELS OR PEGS.

These are made by machinery and are very cheap and convenient. In the children's garden, on my own farm, we use them as shown in the annexed engraving.



This simply means that on March 20, we sowed two rows of Early York Cabbage, and so with any other seed that is sown. The kind of seed, and the name of the variety, with the date of sowing is written on the peg or label, which is then stuck into the ground, at the end of the row. I will send these labels, prepaid by mail to any of my customers, at a mere nominal cost, say 25 labels for 5 cents; 50 for 8 cents and 100 for 15 cents.

SECRETS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Last spring, about the middle of March, I put some sifted moss and sand in a box and watered it with warm water. Then we put some celery seed on top, thick enough to cover the surface, and dusted on a little dry moss and sand about as thick as the cover of this catalogue. We kept the box in a warm room and occasionally watered it. In about three weeks the seed was nicely started, and then, as soon as the frost was out of the ground, we made a row in the garden and sowed the seed—moss and all, and covered it about a quarter of an inch deep. From this sprouted seed, we got our earliest and best plants. You can do the same thing, but you need not tell everyone. I told one man about it and he said, "Oh, yes, it is a good plan, I have done the same thing." I supposed it was something new. At any rate, it was new to me. No one ever told me, and I do not think it is generally known. I propose to try how the plan will work this spring on onion, asparagus, parsley and beet seed. I know it will work in the case of asparagus and beets, for I have tried it.

Do not be afraid to plant a few hills of Sweet Corn in the garden very early. Last spring as an experiment, one of the boys planted some Minnesota Sweet Corn just as soon as the frost was out of the ground. I told him it would rot, but it did not. It came up well and grew well and gave us not only the earliest but the best corn we raised last year. He planted some beans at the same time and these also did well and gave us some very early string beans. You ought not to plant all your beans so very early, but you can afford to run a little risk with a few of them.

The boys should certainly sow a few rows of asparagus seed. You can soak the seeds for 24 or 48 hours in water or mix them in a box with sand or moss and keep them moist till they germinate, and then sow them in the garden. But if you do not want to take all this trouble sow them just as they come in the packets. I have some nice seed, crop of 1883. It will be sure to grow if you sow it on nice, rich sandy soil. You cannot have the land too rich. Be sure and sow it in rows not less than 15 inches apart and keep it well hoed. It is a very pretty crop and will please you. I have thousands and tens of thousands of plants, grown in this way last year, that are now larger and better than many two-year-old roots. It is little work to grow them and I am selling them very cheap.

Do not sow any seeds broadcast. Always sow in rows wide enough apart to admit at least a small hoe, and use the hoe frequently to kill the weeds, but not deep enough to injure the roots of the young plants or to smother them.

Some people, even old experienced gardeners, have difficulty in growing cabbage and cauliflower plants. The little black flies or beetles, especially in dry weather, eat the young plants as fast as they appear. The remedy is to make the plants grow rapidly enough to get soon out of the reach of the beetles. And the great secret of success in growing cabbage and cauliflower plants, is this: Select the warmest, lightest, richest and most mellow piece of land you can find. After it is spaded or hoed, sow on it, broadcast, one pound of superphosphate to each five or six square yards of ground, and work it into the soil two or three inches deep with a rake and make the soil as fine and mellow as possible. Then sow the seed in rows, not less than a foot apart, and drop four or five seeds to each inch of row. Thick seeding is desirable, as it gives more plants for the beetles to eat, and the more there are, the more likely are some of them to escape. *Hoe every day*, and two or three times a day, if you wish. The beetles will jump off the plants and some of them may be so frightened that they will not come back. I raised over a million cabbage and cauliflower plants last year and wherever this plan was adopted the plants were just as nice as they could be, but where the land was not just right in every respect, the plants were poor.

Yes, I sold every good plant I had to spare. I could have sold thousands and tens of thousands more. I want the boys to learn how to raise good plants, and the way to learn is to sow the seed this spring. You will never be younger. I have some good cabbage seed.

I soaked my Early Kent peas last spring in warm water for 24 hours and then mixed them with moss and sand and kept them moist and warm till they commenced to start. Then as soon as the frost was out of the ground, we made a drill mark with a hoe, two inches deep and three inches wide and scattered the sprouted peas in the row and covered them two inches deep. I had the earliest and best peas in the neighborhood. We call the peas "Harris' First and Best." But they are simply a fine strain of Extra Early Kents.

One of my customers called to see me last fall, to tell me about his cauliflowers. He bought a packet of Erfurt's Early Dwarf Cauliflower seed for which he paid me 15 cents. (The regular price is 20 cents, but the boys, you know, get 25 per cent. discount.) He sowed it and had a fine lot of plants, some of which he gave to his friends. He set the others out on a piece of rich, light sandy soil, and the day he called here, he had cut one that weighed, without any leaves or stalk, 14 pounds. He got 30 cents for it. He had already sold from this 15 cents worth of seed, cauliflowers amounting to \$8.00, and had a good many more still growing. He will sow an ounce this spring instead of a packet. If you can grow a good crop of cauliflowers, nothing pays better. An ounce of Erfurt's Early Dwarf Cauliflower seed, which I sell for \$1.75, and to the boys for \$1.31, ought to produce at least, 3000 plants. And if the cauliflowers sell for 15 cents each, they would bring in \$450. The secret of raising good cauliflowers is to get good, well-bred seed and set out the plants on the richest of rich land, give them plenty of room and keep the ground well cultivated and hoed. *Not a single weed* must be permitted to grow.

You can blanch celery by tying the plants up with rye straw or strips of paper. I have tried both and think the straw is better, because the growing plants in wet weather sometimes burst open the paper. The straw holds them. The way to do it is, to pull or press all the stalks of the growing celery together and then, *commencing at the top*, twist the straw round and round till you reach the ground. Then put a handful of soil on the end of the straw to hold it in its place. A boy under fifteen years of age will do the work as well as a man. This is a secret for the boys and I hope they will experiment. They will learn some way of blanching celery that is much more simple and expeditious than the old method of hilling up with dirt. All we want to do, is to exclude *the light*. If we can hold the celery plants upright and the stalks compactly together, the outside stalks will exclude the light from the inside stalks and young leaves. It does not matter about t' large, coarse

outside stalks, because in any case they are not wanted on the table I said rye straw, but in fact, anything will do. I tied some of mine with tough weeds that I pulled up from the side of a ditch. The top leaves and branches of an asparagus plant or carrot tops will do to experiment with. Slips of cotton cloth, an inch or so wide, would probably be the best.

If your land is not very rich, do not try to raise the biggest kinds of cabbage. Set out some of the smaller varieties. Try the Winningstadt. It will give you good, solid heads when many other varieties would be nothing but leaves Harris' Short-stem Drumhead is the best cabbage I have ever grown. It is big enough for anybody One of my customers, last year, raised one that was 44 inches in circumference If you want big cabbage, you must have rich land and give the plants plenty of room—say 3 feet apart each way.

NO SEEDS SENT ON COMMISSION.

I get many letters from storekeepers every year, who ask me to send them a box of seeds to sell on commission They mean by this, that I should send them a quantity of seeds done up in five cent packets. They will sell what they can and pay me for them, and all they cannot sell they will send back to me at the end of the year. This is all very right and proper, but what am I to do with the seeds they send back?

FRESH SEEDS, WARRANTED TO GROW.

I guarantee my seeds to be fresh and good, or money refunded. I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I do not agree to pay consequential damages. If you order a 5 cent packet of Purple-Top Strap-leaf turnip and one of my girls by mistake, sends you a 5 cent packet of Purple-Top Swede turnip and you think you can prove that the mistake is ten dollars loss to you, I do not agree to pay the ten dollars. But I will do everything I can to avoid mistakes.

NO SEEDS SENT OUT BUT SUCH AS I SOW MYSELF.

I sow my own seeds. I never send out a seed that I am not willing to sow myself. I think my customers will believe me when I say, that I will not knowingly send out any seed that I do not think of the *very best* quality.

HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.

Last year, long before the end of the season, I got entirely out of Harris' Half-Long Carrot seed. And, as it cannot be obtained elsewhere, I had to disappoint my customers I have a fine lot of new seed, crop of 1883, of my own growth. Also of Long Orange For selling in market and especially for feeding to cows and horses, the Long Orange may be more profitable, but for my own use, both for the table and for stock, the Harris' Half-Long is decidedly the favorite carrot on my farm. Every man on the farm likes it. One of my neighbors raised over 1000 bushels of Long Orange carrot per acre last year from my seed, and is loud in its praise. He got 30 cents per bushel for the crop. It pays to sow good, fresh seed direct from the grower.

WHY I HAVE SO FEW VARIETIES.

I aim to grow the best and the best only. You may be certain that the seedsman who offers a large list of varieties, does not, and cannot, grow his own seed.

POTATOES.

The only complaint of any potatoes that I sent out last year, comes from a gentleman in Kansas. He got a pound of the Belle and says the yield was good but the potatoes were

very irregular in shape, small in size and not worthy of cultivation. He liked the Mammoth Pearl far better, and recommends it highly. On my own farm, the Belle, last year, as the year before, was one of the very best varieties. I suppose we must attribute the difference of opinion to difference of soil and climate. The Mammoth Pearl did remarkably well with me last year. And so did Palmer's No. 2—Late. Whipple's Seedling is as good as ever. I had a very fine crop of it. Also of Burbank. I think a great deal of the opinion of my men. They have houses and land of their own and grow a good many potatoes. I believe all of them agree that the best late variety of potato I had was Palmer's No. 2. It is a vigorous grower, the tops keeping green till after we had had two or three sharp frosts. The tubers of good shape and good size, very productive and of excellent quality. Burbank is an old favorite and holds its own. As between the Belle and Mammoth Pearl, opinions differed. Both grew vigorously and yielded well, and both were entirely free from rot. We dug the Belles first, and one of the men who was helping me to dig, who had never seen the Belle before, said he must have some of this variety to plant. He thought them the best potatoes he had ever seen. But when we came to the Mammoth Pearl, he hardly knew which he liked the better—he concluded that he would plant both. Whipple's Seedling is a great favorite. White Elephant, is as productive as ever. It has come to stay. One of my neighbors grew 3000 bushels of it. Here, in the country, we do not raise 1000 bushels to the acre. And so I cannot tell any big stories about yield. We like to read about such crops—we never expect to grow them.

Of early potatoes, the best I grew last year, was Palmer's No. 1. Side by side with Early Rose and Early Vermont, Palmer's No. 1 was the earliest and most productive, and of the very best quality. Beauty of Hebron, is our next favorite early potato. We had a fine crop of it. The potato which I have sent out as the Ontario or Hall's Station, continues to promise well.

HOW WE SEND POTATOES TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We send potatoes in three different ways:

1st. By mail or express, prepaid. The postage costs us 16 cents per pound. We send any variety on our list for 50 cents per pound, or three pounds for one dollar. To boys and girls under 15 years of age, we allow a discount of 25 per cent. In other words, we send one pound of any variety of potato to the boys and girls, prepaid by mail, for 38 cents, or 3 pounds for 75 cents. On the average, we calculate that it takes 20 cents per pound to pay our postage. If the boys send me 75 cents for 3 pounds of potatoes, I pay 60 cents for postage and have 15 cents left for potatoes and trouble. They will see that I am in no danger of getting too rich.

2nd. By express, not prepaid.

3rd. By fast freight, not prepaid. If only a peck or one-half bushel is wanted, it costs but little more to send by express than by freight. And there is this advantage: the potatoes can be sent at almost any time without danger of freezing, while if sent by freight, we dare not send them till mild weather. My customers can ascertain from their express agent what the charges will be from Rochester to their nearest express office. When potatoes are to go by freight, it is cheaper and better to order a barrel. If desired, we can put two kinds in a barrel, separated by a layer of paper. In this case we charge only barrel rates.

OATS.

The only varieties of oats I have to sell this year are the White Russian and the Improved American. The latter is a variety I got from Maine. I had a splendid crop of it last year. Every one who saw the crop wants some of the oats. Many of the farmers in this neighborhood have "bespoke" their seed of this variety from me. No one else has it. I have only 175 bushels and I hope my customers who want it will send in their orders as early as possible. It is an earlier oat than the White Russian, and in sections where oats are liable to "rust," this Improved American Oat is especially worthy of trial. It is a vigorous and productive variety. Stands up well and the oats are handsome and of excellent quality. Last year I sold these Improved American oats at \$1.00 a peck. This year I will sell them at 60 cents per peck; one-half bushel, \$1.10; one bushel, \$2.00; two and one-half bushels, in new "Stark A" bag, \$4.50. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges. Boys under 15 years of age, 25 per cent. discount from these rates.

WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.—I had a grand crop of White Russian oats this year, and shall have great pleasure in sending them out for seed. They weigh nearly or quite 40 lbs. to the bushel; and that tells the story. If any of my customers have never tried these oats, I hope they will let me send them some this year. I will sell them at low rates, as follows: Peck, 40 cents; one-half bushel, 75 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; two and one-half bushels in new Stark A bag, \$2.75; no charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges. Boys under 15 years of age, 25 per cent. discount. In other words, I will send them a peck for 30 cents; one-half bushel, 56 cents; bushel, 93 cents; two and one-half bushels in new Stark A bag, \$2.06. I pay 24 cents for the bag and you will see that I get less than 73 cents a bushel for the oats.

BY MAIL or Express, *prepaid*, I will send a large packet of White Russian or Improved America Oats, for 10 cents, or one-half lb., 25 cents; one lb., 40 cents; three lbs., \$1.00. To the boys 25 per cent. less. In other words, I will send either or both of these varieties of Oats to the boys, *prepaid* by mail, for 7 cents per packet; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 18 cents; 1 lb., 30 cents; 3 lb., 75 cents.

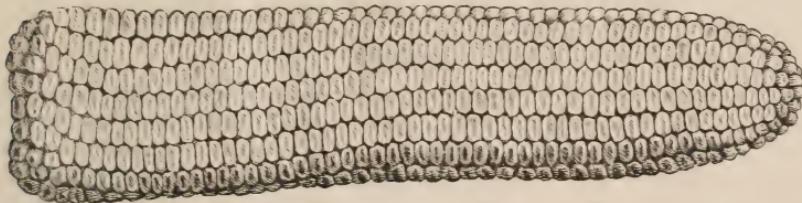


White Russian Oat.

FIELD SEED CORN.

Good seed corn is very scarce this year. I am happy to say that I have some that will certainly grow. In this section we grow nothing but Flint Corn. It will ripen when the Dent varieties will not. And there seems to be a tendency in some parts of the west where Dent Corn was formerly grown to plant the Flint varieties. Let the boys try a few rows. I will let them have the corn at 25 per cent. less than catalogue rates. But it must be understood that it is their corn. I have the same varieties as last year—the Deacon's White Corn and the Yellow Corn. Both are good. We have none better. Our practice here is simply to select the best corn we can find, and without any special regard to name or variety. In husking, we select the best ears and turn back the husks without removing them and tie the ears together by the husks and then hang up this trace of corn to dry. It is work which is more generally done by the grandfather than by the boys. But the boy who will undertake the careful selection of seed corn and stick to it for a few years, is sure of his reward. There may be better and more scientific methods, but if so, such a boy will be likely to discover them. In the meantime, let him plant a peck of my Yellow Corn or of the Deacon's White Corn. The Deacon has comparatively little White corn, and it is not absolutely pure. I will send it as long as it lasts. I believe the old gentleman is almost convinced that the Yellow is just as good. It is not to be expected that he will ever admit that it is better.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity of good seed corn, I will sell it as long as it lasts, at only 50 per cent. advance over last year's prices, as follows: Per peck, \$1.20; one-half bushel, \$2.10; bushel, \$3.75; 2 bushels, \$6.75. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges. By mail or express, *prepaid*, one-half pound, 25 cts.; 1 pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 75 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Large packets, 10 cents. To the boys and girls under 15 years of age, 25 per cent. discount from these rates. In other words, they can have a peck for 80 cents; one-half bushel, \$1.40; 1 bushel, \$2.50; 2 bushels, \$4.50. They will see that after I have paid for the bags and for other necessary expenses and labor, I do not make much. But I want the boys to try it.



AN EARLY VARIETY OF DENT CORN.

Sibley's Pride of the North.—I have not grown it myself, but one of my neighbors grew last year several acres of the new Dent Corn, Sibley's Pride of the North and, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, had a good crop of it. He is a very intelligent man of great experience, and I have great confidence in his judgment. He thinks it a valuable and profitable variety, and intends to plant it largely the coming season. I get the seed direct from headquarters, and my customers can depend upon it. I will sell it *at the same price* as was charged for it last year. Per peck, \$1.25; one-half bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.50; 2 bushels, \$8.75.

No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight.

By mail or express prepaid. Large packet, 10 cents; one-half lb., 25 cents; 1 lb., 40 cents; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

SWEET CORN SEED.

I have never known good Sweet Corn seed so scarce. I could sell every bushel I have at very high prices to other seedsmen. Some of the seedsmen do not seem to have found out what a poor year we have had for ripening corn. They are offering corn at last year's prices. But when you write to them for the corn they have not got it. I can promise my customers good corn. And I will reserve the whole of it for them and them only. I will not sell it to other seedsmen, no matter what the price may be. I can undoubtedly supply them with all the corn they want, but they had better order early. And I would advise them, no matter where the corn comes from, to test it before planting. This is the only safe way.

I have myself lost so much from planting poor seed corn that, no matter how well it tests, I always plant it twice as thick as I want it. I would certainly recommend everyone to do so this year. The vitality of our corn this year is very weak and when planted in cold, wet soil, much of it will perish. Those who want to be sure of good corn next year, should be especially careful in preparing the land, so as to make it as fine and mellow as possible. Do not plant the main crop until the soil is warm and then plant at least seven kernels in a hill, when only four plants are desired to grow.

Do not let these remarks lead you to think that my seed corn is poor. It is as good as you will get anywhere. I make them in the interest of my customers. In large quantities I have advanced my prices one-third over last year, on Early Minnesota, and Crosby's Early Sugar Corn; and on Stowell's Evergreen, one-half. This is the very best I can do. My prices on small quantities by mail are the same as last year. By freight or express, not prepaid, my prices are as follows: Early Minnesota, or Crosby's Early Sugar Corn, peck, \$1.66; one-half bushel, \$3.13; bushel, \$6.00; 2 bushel, \$11.25. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn.—Per peck, \$1.75; one-half bushel, \$3.37; bushel, \$6.00; 2 bushels, \$11.63.

To the boys and girls under 15 years of age, *limited to one bushel* each, 25 per cent. discount.

PEAS.

I am very desirous of introducing my peas extensively this year. I know them to be of the very best and highest quality. And in large quantities I have reduced my prices nearly one-half. I want market gardeners and all who wish good peas at the very lowest prices to favor me with their orders. I can promise them entire satisfaction. To those who want the very earliest peas, I would recommend my Extra Early, or "First and Best," to be followed by Early Kent, Champion of England, and White or Black-eyed Marrowfats. My prices are as follows:

Extra Early, or "First and Best" Peas—Per peck, \$1.45; one-half bushel, \$2.75; bushel \$4.50; 2 bushels, \$8.75.

Extra Early Kent.—A vey choice strain that is sure to give great satisfaction. Per peck, \$1.35; one-half bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.00; 2 bushels, \$7.50.

Champion of England.—The best of all varieties for main crop, very productive and of the highest quality. Per peck, \$1.35; one-half bushel, \$2.25; bushel, \$4.00; 2 bushels, \$7.50.

White or Black-Eyed Marrowfats.—Splendid seed of the best strains. Per peck, 85 cents; one-half-bushel, \$1.65; bushel, \$2.75; 2 bushels, \$5.25.

No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges. Boys and girls under 15 years of age 25 per cent. discount.

BEANS.

As I said last year, I live in the greatest bean growing section of the world. This is no exaggeration. Many of our farmers have grown rich in growing beans. We think we know beans and how to grow and harvest them. Last year, however, taught us a lesson. The late planted beans and the late varieties were seriously injured by the early frost in September. There are plenty of poor beans, but good seed beans are exceedingly scarce and high. They are being imported in large quantities from Europe. I should not think of planting them. I certainly will not send out any of them to my customers. I would rather plant an inferior looking bean grown here at the North, than the handsomest and largest beans grown in Italy.

My beans are *good* and are sure to grow and give satisfaction. They are carefully hand-picked, entirely free from bugs or weevil, and just such in every respect as I would plant myself. I could sell my whole crop to the large dealers at higher prices than I have known for many years.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity of good seed beans, I will let my customers have them at the same prices as last year.

I have all the varieties I had last year and in addition I offer for the first time the California or Mexican Prolific TREE BEAN. Our large seedsmen last year charged \$12.00 per bushel for it. It was extensively tried in this section and gave good satisfaction. It is a handsome white bean about the size of the "Navy," or Pea Bean, but much more prolific.

Our usual method of planting field beans is in rows 2 feet 5 inches apart, and dropping five to seven beans in hills in the row, 15 inches apart. The work is done by a machine that plants two rows at a time. But on a small scale the beans are planted by hand. From three to five pecks are required per acre, according to the size of the beans. Of the California Tree Bean not more than two or three beans are needed in the hill, and two pecks will plant an acre.

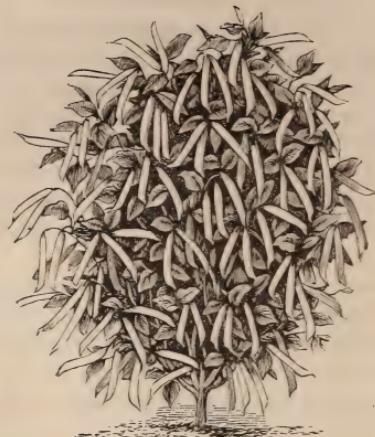
Pea Bean, or as it is called in this section, the "Marrow Pea," is one of the most popular and profitable varieties. It yields well, ripens early, and is easily cured and threshed. I would especially recommend it to those who are growing beans as a field crop for the first time. The best of seed, per peck, \$1.50; one-half bushel, \$2.75; bushel, \$5.00; 2 bushels, \$9.50. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges.

Boston Marrow.—This is sometimes called White Marrow or White Mountain. It is a large, handsome white bean, commanding a higher price in market than the Pea Bean or Medium Bean, but not so easily grown. Per peck, \$1.60; one-half bushel, \$3.00; bushel, \$5.25; 2 bushels, \$10.00. No charge for bags.

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf.—This is one of the very best varieties, but not so easily grown and harvested as the previous kinds. It is a large, handsome, kidney-shaped white bean, excellent for shelling or for snaps. Good seed is particularly scarce and high. Please order early. Per peck, \$1.60; one-half bushel, \$3.00; bushel, \$5.25; 2 bushels, \$10.25.

Golden Wax Beans.—For the market gardener this is one of the best and most profitable varieties of snap beans. It yields abundantly and is one of the earliest and best "Butter Beans" yet introduced. I cannot recommend it too highly to those who raise snap beans for market. It will please them and their customers. I could sell my entire crop to the large seedsmen, but prefer to keep it for my own customers. Prices the same as last year. Per peck, \$1.60; one-half bushel, \$3.00; bushel, \$5.25; 2 bushels, \$10.25. No charge for bags.

Medium.—This variety is not so popular with us as formerly. It is, however, a good and profitable bean. Per peck, \$1.50; one-half bushel, \$2.75; bushel, \$5.00; 2 bushels, \$9.50.



California or Mexican Prolific Tree Bean.

California or Mexican Prolific Tree Bean.—I can confidently recommend this variety. No better seed can be obtained anywhere, and yet I offer it at a low price. Per peck, \$1.60; one-half bushel, \$3.00; bushel, \$5.25; 2 bushels, \$10.25. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges.

Early Black Wax or Butter Beans.—This is my favorite snap bean. It does not yield as well as the Golden Wax, but is of the choicest quality. There is no better bean. I had several acres of them last year, that were harvested before the frost, and the seed cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction. Per peck, \$1.50; one-half bushel, \$2.75; bushel, \$5.00; 2 bushels, \$9.25. No charge for bags. Purchasers to pay freight or express charges.

By mail or express *prepaid*, I will send any of the above varieties of beans, at the following rates: 3 lbs, 90 cents; one lb., 35 cents. Large packet, 10 cents.

POTATOES.

I did not grow any Early Rose and Early Vermont potatoes last year. We find "Palmer's No. 1, Early" and Beauty of Hebron quite as early, equally good for the table, and much more productive and profitable. In my judgment, they are the two best early potatoes we have. The White Rose is taking the place of the Early Rose.

For a medium early potato, the Early Snowflake is still a great favorite. The White Rose is becoming very popular.

For the main crop, we grow Burbank, Belle, Whipple's Seedling, Mammoth Pearl, and last and best, Palmer's No. 2, Late. All these varieties, except the White Rose, were grown as a regular crop on my own farm last year.

The Early White Rose is extensively grown here, and is taking the place of the Snowflake. I will send either of these varieties at the same price.



WHIPPLE'S SEEDLING.

The White Elephant was grown by one of my neighbors. It is true to name and of the best quality.

Having the potatoes on hand in large quantities, I have put the price as low as a seedsman can possibly afford to sell them. I make no charge for bags or barrels. I will send potatoes at the following rates :

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.	Peck.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	1 Bushel.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Barrel.
Early Beauty of Hebron.....	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00
Palmer's No. 1, Early.....	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75	3.50
Early Snowflake or Early White Rose.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
Burbank.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
Belle.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
Whipple's Seedling.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
Palmer's No. 2, Late.....	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75	3.50
Mammoth Pearl.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
White Elephant.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00
Ontario, or Hall's Station.....	.50	.80	1.50	2.00	3.00

I send $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in a two-bushel new Stark A bag. When the potatoes are going long distances by freight, it is better to order a barrel.

When the order for seeds, potatoes, &c., amounts to \$20 or over, I allow a discount of 20 per cent. In other words, on a barrel of potatoes, the price of which is \$3.00, I allow a discount of 60 cents. The barrel costs 28 cents. So that I only get \$2.12 per barrel for the potatoes.

LETTER FROM A BOY WORKING LAND ON SHARES.

I will not publish the letter, but will answer it briefly. Your father has offered to let you have land to work on shares. He to furnish the team, implements and half the seed, and you to do all the work, market the crops and give him half the money you get for them. You want to know if it will pay? That depends a good deal on the land and on the crops

you put in. The offer is a very liberal one on the part of your father. You sow White Russian oats. The labor of putting in the crop, (team being furnished) would not exceed \$1.50 per acre. They can be cut with a binder for \$1.50 per acre. Threshing 60 bushels, including labor of drawing from the field, etc., say \$3.00 per acre. The whole expense of putting in and harvesting the crop is \$6.00
 Half the seed, one and one-fourth bushels, to the boy 1.00

Total cost of crop	\$7.00
60 bushels oats at 45 cents	27.00

You give your father half of it, \$13.50, and I suppose he gets all the straw.

You get \$13.50 for your labor and seed, which we have assumed cost \$7.00. In other words, you make a net profit of \$6.50 per acre.

Your father's one and one-fourth bushels of oats (less the bag) cost him \$1.25. So that he gets \$12.25 per acre rent for the land, or say 6 per cent interest on \$200 per acre.

If you put in an acre of potatoes, the account will stand somewhat as follows:

One Barrel "Palmer's No. 2 Late" Seed Potatoes (to the boy)	\$ 2.50
Plowing and preparing the land and planting	4.50
Cultivating, hoeing and "Greening"	3.00
Digging and marketing	15.00
 Total	\$25.00
160 Bushels Potatoes at 50 cents	80.00

The father's barrel of potatoes and half the Paris green would cost him, say \$4.00. And his half of the crop would come to \$40. In other words he gets as rent for the land, \$36.00 per acre, or 6 per cent interest on \$600 per acre.

The boy, after getting pay for his labor, makes a profit of \$15.00 per acre.

If you put in an acre of corn, the cost of seed and the labor is less than on an acre of potatoes and the profits are less. If your father has all the stalks, he can afford to let you put in all the corn you can take care of, provided you do the work thoroughly and well.

If you put in an acre of carrots and get, as you easily may, 800 bushels per acre, and sell them at 30 cents per bushel, your father would get \$120 per acre rent (less his half of the seed and the use of the team, etc.) or 6 per cent. interest on \$2000 per acre.

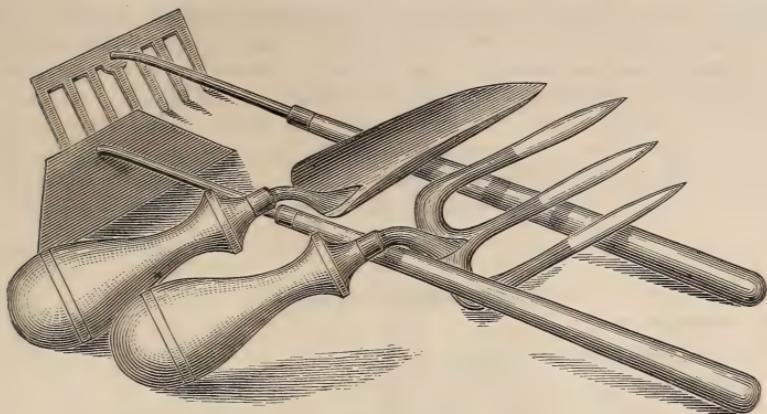
An acre of onions, at average prices, will pay even still better. It is not a difficult matter to grow 800 bushels per acre, and if they sell at 75 cents per bushel, your father gets (less his half of the seed, etc.,) \$300 per acre, or 6 per cent. interest on \$5000 per acre.

Celery or cauliflower ought to bring you at least \$1000 per acre. Your father would get \$500, or 6 per cent. interest on \$8333 per acre.

Cucumbers for pickles are a good crop to start with. They are very easily grown, and in proportion to the labor, pay well.

The better way for you to do at first is to grow some crop or crops that you are acquainted with and gradually work up to the higher branches of the business. Gardening, like farming, requires experience. Study some good books and consult some good gardener of your acquaintance, but do not let him discourage you.

I want it distinctly understood that if your father furnishes half the seed and you half, your father must pay regular rates, but *you* or any other boy under 15 years of age, can have my garden and flower seeds, or oats, or corn, or beans, or peas, or potatoes, or asparagus roots, at 25 per cent. discount. In other words, seeds, etc., that your father pays one dollar for, you can have for seventy-five cents.

GARDEN TOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The accompanying illustration shows a Set of Garden Tools which the Boys and Girls, and in fact anybody who works in the garden, will find particularly useful. The set contains Rake, Hoe, Fork, and Trowel highly polished and bronzed, with cherry handles. It is put up in a box of basket-bronze. The price of this set is \$1.25. There are cheaper sets, not so highly polished or so well finished. I do not like to send anything but the best to the children and ladies.

I will send this fine Set of Tools, with box, *prepaid by mail*, to any address in the United States, for \$1.25; and to any Boy or Girl under fifteen years of age, for 93 cts.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

Strictly speaking I have no agents. But some of my customers get their friends and neighbors to unite with them in sending for my seeds. I wish more of them would do so. On all club orders, no matter how small, I allow a discount of 10 per cent. If the order comes to \$20 or over, I allow a discount of 20 per cent. In former years this discount was allowed only on garden and flower seeds, but in order to avoid confusion, I have concluded this year to allow this discount on potatoes, corn, oats, peas, beans and everything offered for sale in my catalogue, except Matthews' Seed Drill, Lawn Mowers and Books. On these I allow agents a discount of 10 per cent. And I allow the same discount to all my customers whose order amounts to \$20 or over.

ORDER SHEETS.

In each catalogue I enclose an order sheet. Some of my customers prefer to write out their orders. Of course I have no objections. I send out this printed order sheet for the accommodation of my customers. The order sheet can be used for sending your own orders alone, or it can be used for sending club orders as well. There are three columns, A, B, and C, and if there are more than three persons sending for seeds, the seeds intended for D and E can be written on the margins. We shall understand what you want. Send us the money and we will send the seeds, and if we make any mistakes we will rectify them without charge. We will be glad to send more order sheets if you can use them.

When we have club orders we do up each order separately and mark it A, B, or C, or if the names are given us we write the name on each order. All the seeds are then done up in one package and sent to the person ordering them. If you wish it done in any other way, please tell us and we will do it.

OLD CUSTOMERS.

Seedsmen of large experience tell me that they find their customers very fond of grumbling. In my own case it is not so. My customers seem to take pleasure in writing agreeable letters. I thank them most heartily. I am exceedingly anxious to retain their good will. I want all my old customers to become life customers. I have a list of all my customers' names, and in looking it over if I find one who did not order seeds from me last year, it gives me a fit of the blues. I do not want to lose a single one of my customers. If there has been anything wrong I am anxious to make it right. If any seeds failed to give satisfaction and you think it was my fault, *do me the favor* to try them once more free of charge.

IN CONCLUSION.

Please remember—

- 1st. My seeds are fresh, pure and good.
- 2d. I sell them at the very lowest rates possible.
- 3d. I prepay the postage and guarantee the safe delivery of the seeds.
- 4th. If any of the seeds are lost or injured on the journey, I will refill the order without charge and prepay the postage the second time.
- 5th. I assume all risk and expense of sending the money, by draft, post-office order, or by express, or, to the amount of two dollars, by registered letter.
- 6th. On Club orders for seeds, I allow a discount of 10 per cent.—no matter how small. If the order amounts to \$20 or over, I allow a discount of 20 per cent.
- 7th. On ~~all~~ orders for seeds amounting to \$20 or over, I allow a discount of 20 per cent. In other words, I allow ~~all~~ my customers the same discount allowed to agents. Hitherto I have allowed this discount only on seeds. This year I include potatoes, peas and everything in the catalogue except Matthews' Seed Drill, Lawn Mowers and Books. On these, if the whole order amounts to \$20 or over, I allow a discount of 10 per cent.
- 8th. On all orders for the Boys and Girls under 15 years of age, I allow a discount of 25 per cent.
- 9th. I do *not* allow agents discounts and children discounts on the same order.
- 10th. I allow the Boys and Girls a discount of 25 per cent. on anything and everything they buy—including Potatoes and agricultural seeds and Sets of Garden Tools. The only exception is, Books, Mathews Seed Drill and Cultivator, and Lawn Mower. On these I allow the Boys and Girls a discount of 10 per cent.
- 11th. I shall be very glad to have any one get up a Club for my seeds.
- 12th. I am very desirous of having all my customers try my flower seeds.
- 13th. Do not hesitate about sending an order because it is small. Whatever you want, whether little or much, will be cheerfully and promptly forwarded.
- 14th. We like to get orders early in the season. But whether early or late, they will be gladly received, and filled to your satisfaction.
- 15th. To all my old customers I tender my grateful thanks for past favors.

*Respectfully yours,
Josh Harris*

SEEDS FOR MARKET GARDENERS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

THE BEST OF SEEDS AT LOW PRICES.

Mr. Elias Shinal writes: Your seed last year was a decided success with me. There are sixty-five market gardeners here. I have recommended your seeds, but they think your seeds are too high in price. Cannot you make them a little cheaper? I have 10 acres of garden and shall depend on you for my seeds."

Mr. Ed. C. Lindsay, another large market gardener, writes: "I grow most of my seeds myself, but I do not like to do so, for it is lots of bother when one is busy; but I have so far grown as good or better than I can buy, and far cheaper generally at the prices usually charged by seedsmen. I grow vegetables largely and want lots of seed, but I want good seed. The onion seed I got of you last spring was as good as my own, and I propose to buy of you in the future—that is, if I can afford to do so. I do not want to buy at less than fair rates, but there are some seeds in your catalogue marked far above my reach."

This refers to last year's prices. I think my prices this year will satisfy everybody. To market gardeners and all others, who wish seeds in large quantities I will send them at the following rates. And when the order amounts to \$20.00 or over I will allow a discount of 20 per cent.

At these prices, it must be understood that I do not pay cost of transportation. Cash must accompany the order in whole or in part. If desired, send one-quarter of the money with the order and I will send the seed by express, balance C. O. D.

PRICE OF SEEDS SENT BY EXPRESS NOT PREPAID.

	1 lb.	1/4 lb.		1 lb.	1/4 lb.
Asparagus —Conover's Colossal.....	\$0.40	\$0.12	Carrots —Early French Short Horn.....	\$0.85	\$0.25
Brussels Sprouts	1.25	.35	Early Half Long.....	1.00	.30
Beets —Egyptian Blood Turnip.....	.35	.10	Long Orange.....	.70	.20
Extra Early Bassano Turnip.....	.35	.10	Large White Belgium.....	.50	.15
Early Blood Turnip.....	.35	.10	Celery —Incomparable Dwarf White.....	2.75	.80
Harris' Improved Blood Turnip.....	.35	.10	Incomparable Dwarf Red.....	2.50	.75
Long Smooth Blood Red.....	.30	.10	Boston Market.....	3.75	1.00
Imperial Sugar.....	.35	.10	Henderson's Half Dwarf.....	2.50	.75
Harris' Im. Yel. Globe Mangel Wurzel.....	.33	.10	Golden Heart.....	2.50	.75
Carter's Orange Globe Mangel.....	.30	.10	Turnip Rooted.....	2.50	.75
Mammoth Long Red.....	.33	.10	Cress —Extra Fine Curled.....	.45	.15
Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet.....	.35	.10	Water Cress.....	4.75	1.25
Borecole, (Greens) —Dw'f Curled Green.....	.70	.20	Corn Salad.....	.50	.20
Borage	1.25	.35	Cucumber —Early Russian.....	1.50	.40
Cabbage —Early York.....	1.05	.30	Early Green Cluster.....	1.50	.40
Large York.....	1.25	.35	IMPROVED WHITE SPINE.....	1.65	.45
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	3.25	.90	Improved Long Green.....	1.75	.50
Henderson's Early Summer.....	3.75	1.00	Early Frame.....	1.50	.40
Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	3.25	.85	GREEN PROLIFIC, for pickling.....	1.50	.40
Winningstadt.....	1.80	.50	Endive —Green Curled.....	1.75	.50
Fottler's Drumhead or Im. Brunswick.....	2.80	.80	Egg Plant —New York Imp. Purple.....	6.00	1.60
HARRIS' SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD	5.75	1.50	Kohl Rabi —Large Green or White.....	1.75	.50
Stone Mason Drumhead.....	3.75	1.00	Lettuce —CABBAGE, "THE DEACON,".....	1.25	.35
Premium Flat Dutch.....	2.25	.60	Early Tennis Ball.....	1.25	.35
Excelsior Large Flat Dutch.....	3.50	.90	Early Curled Silesia.....	1.00	.30
Large Late Drumhead.....	3.00	.80	Malta Drumhead, or Ice Lettuce.....	1.00	.30
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	2.25	.70	Cos Paris White.....	1.40	.40
Red Dutch Pickling.....	2.25	.70	EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON	1.25	.35
Cauliflower —Early Paris.....	\$3.00	\$1.00	Nasturtium —Tall.....	1.30	.40
Erfurt Early Dwarf.....	6.00	1.70	Dwarf.....	3.00	.80
Large Lenormand.....	3.00	1.00			
Walcheren.....	2.50	.65			
Early Snowball.....	25.00	6.75			

	lb.	1/4 lb.		lb.	1/4 lb.	
Musk Melon —Fine Green Nutmeg...	.80	.25	Radish, Winter —Chinese Rose...	.70	.20	
EARLY CHRISTINA.....	1.00	.30	Chinese White.....	.70	.20	
Green Citron.....	.80	.25	Black Spanish Turnip.....	.60	.15	
White Japanese.....	.90	.25	Long Black Spanish.....	.60	.15	
Casaba.....	.90	.25	California Mammoth White.....	.86	.25	
Water Melon —Mountain Sweet.....	.75	.25	Rhubarb or Pie Plant	1.75	.50	
Ice Cream, True White Seeded.....	.90	.25	Salsify or Vegetable Oyster	1.25	.35	
Cuban Queen.....	1.55	.40	Spinach —Prickly or Winter.....	.25	.08	
Citron —Green, for preserves.....	1.25	.35	Round or Summer.....	.20	.08	
Mustard —White.....	.30	.10	Summer Squash —Early Bush Crook-neck.....	.80	.25	
Okra or Gumbo.....	.75	.20	Early Bush Scollop.....	.80	.25
Onion —Wethersfield Red.....	1.00	.30	Winter Squash —Hubbard.....	1.75	.45	
DANVERS YELLOW.....	.90	.25	Marblehead.....	1.75	.45	
White Globe.....	3.00	.80	Possum Nose.....	1.75	.45	
Early Large Red.....	1.00	.30	Sunflower —New Mammoth Russian.....	.40	.12	
Parsley —Extra Double Curled.....	.65	.20	Tomato —General Grant.....	3.00	.80	
Parsnip —Long Hollow Crown.....	.50	.15	Hathaway's Excelsior.....	3.00	.80	
Long Dutch.....	.50	.15	Improved Trophy.....	4.00	1.00	
Pepper —Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	3.50	1.00	Hubbard Curl-Leaf.....	4.00	1.00	
Radish —Round Red Turnip.....	.40	.12	Acme.....	3.50	.90	
Round White Turnip.....	.50	.15	Turnip —Early White Flat Dutch.....	.45	.15	
Rose, Olive shaped.....	.45	.15	Early Yellow Stone.....	.50	.15	
New French Breakfast.....	.50	.15	Yellow Aberdeen.....	.50	.15	
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.40	.12	Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.50	.15	
Long White Naples.....	.55	.15	Golden Ball.....	.45	.15	
Peas —“First and Best,”.....			Ruta Baga —White Sweet or French.....	.50	.15	
Extra Early Kent.....			Purple Top Swede.....	.45	.15	
McLean's Little Gem.....						
Extra Early Premium Gem.....						
American Wonder.....						
Champion of England.....						
White or Black Eyed Marrowfat.....						
Beans —Early Valentine.....						
Early Mohawk.....						
Wax or Butter.....						
Golden Wax.....						
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf.....						
Speckled Cranberry or London Hort.....	.15	.30	.60	1.20	2.25	8.00
Large Lima.....	.15	.30	.60	1.20	2.25	8.00
Scarlet Runner.....	.15	.30	.60			
White Medium.....	.10	.20	.40	.80	1.50	5.00
Boston Marrow.....	.10	.20	.40	.80	1.50	5.25
Marrow Pea.....	.10	.20	.40	.80	1.60	5.00
California Prolific Tree.....	.10	.20	.40	.80	1.60	5.25
Corn, Sweet —Early Minnesota.....	.12	.22	.43	.85	1.66	6.00
ROCHESTER.....	.12	.22	.43	.85	1.66	6.00
Black Mexican.....	.12	.22	.43	.85	1.66	6.00
CROSBY'S EXTRA EARLY SUGAR.....	.12	.22	.43	.85	1.66	6.00
Stowell's Evergreen.....	.12	.23	.45	.90	1.75	6.00
Charley's Pop Corn.....	.12	.22	.43	.85	1.66	6.00
Corn, Field —Deacon's White Flint.....	.08	.15	.30	.60	1.20	3.75
Yellow Flint.....	.08	.15	.30	.60	1.20	3.75
Sibley's Pride of the North.....	.10	.18	.35	.65	1.25	4.50
Oats —White Russian.....	.02	.05	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Improved American.....	.05	.08	.15	.30	.60	2.00
Best Lawn Grass Seed10	.20	.35	.60	1.00	3.75
Onion Sets15	.25	.45	.80	1.50	5.50

On all orders amounting to \$20 or over, 20 per cent discount.

A SELECT LIST OF THE VERY BEST AND CHOICEST

ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

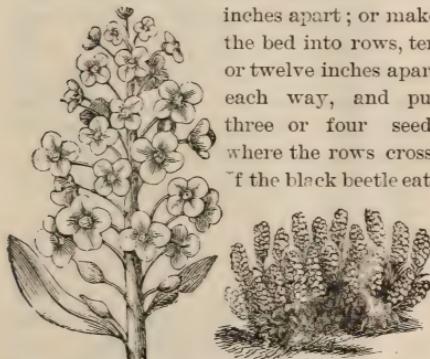
My Flower Seeds gave great satisfaction last year. They will be found equally as good or better this year. They are imported from the best growers in Europe. The seed is fresh and is sure to grow. I am very confident that no better flower seeds can be found in this country. I am particularly anxious that, at any rate, all the children and young people should sow my flower seeds this year. The seed is not only of the very choicest quality, but we aim to be very liberal in the size of the packet.

I would advise all my customers to order three packets of each kind and variety of flower seeds. Sow one packet in a box in the house and the other two out of doors, one as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the other as soon as the soil is warm and in fine working order. The cost of a little seed is nothing in comparison to the pleasure afforded by a constant succession of beautiful flowers all through the season.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

A beautiful white flower, easily grown, and a general favorite. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to six

inches apart; or make the bed into rows, ten or twelve inches apart each way, and put three or four seeds where the rows cross. If the black beetle eats



off the plants, sow again. When the plants are well started, pinch off all but one of the strongest. Hoe lightly between the rows or hills and keep free from weeds, and you will have a beautiful bed of this deliciously fragrant flower. The flowers are in delicate clusters. Cut bouquets from the bed every day. The more you cut, so as to prevent their going to seed, the more you will have. Any one who has a good sized garden, should sow at least an ounce of Sweet Alyssum. I sow mine with a garden drill in rows fifteen inches apart.

As soon as the plants appear, hoe frequently. This not only kills the weeds and mellows

the ground, but it has a tendency to frighten off the black beetles.

Sweet Alyssum—Peroz. 50 cents; per 3 packets, 12 cents; packet..... 5

ABRONIA.



Abronia umbellata.

A beautiful Californian plant trailing along the ground and resembling the Verbena. It deserves a place in every garden. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose colored, and continues in bloom all through the summer and autumn. Cultivation similar to *Phlox Drummondii*.

Abronia Umbellata—Lilac and rose colored. Fragrant. Three packets, 25 cents; packet... 10



Asters—Plant and Flower.

ASTERS.

The Aster transplants readily, and is improved by the operation. The seed may be sown early in the hot-bed or in a box in the house; or it may be sown in the open ground as soon as the soil is warm and mellow. I prefer to plant them fifteen inches apart, on very rich, deep soil. Hoe frequently, or in dry weather mulch the ground around the plants with clippings of the lawn.

Aster, Truffaut's Peony Flowered Perfection—A great favorite. Very beautiful. Choice seed. Two packets, 25 cents; per packet.....15

New Rose—Remarkably fine and large. Mixed colors. Two packets, 25 cents; per packet 15

BALSAM.

In America the Balsam attains its greatest perfection. Our dry, hot climate just suits it. Give it rich soil and clean culture, and it smiles at the hottest sun. It transplants easily. Sow early in the house or hot-bed. If the plants become too crowded before the weather is warm enough for out-door planting, transplant into a larger box and give more room. This will give you stocky plants. Set the plants fifteen inches apart each way, and pinch in the branches before there is a chance of their crowding too

much. Some of the plants will have single flowers, even from the best of seed. Pull them out, and thus give the double ones more room. If preferred, the Balsam can be sown out of doors and still give abundant satisfaction. We give some illustrations showing Balsam plants that have been trained by pruning or pinching in the branches. This work should be done while the plant is young and growing vigorously. The Balsam flowers make a beautiful show when gathered and placed on a plate in water or sand. I hope all my customers will try my Balsam seed. It will be found remarkably good. I know it will give the greatest satisfaction. There is no better seed grown in the world. It will give an unusual large proportion of the largest and most beautiful double-flowers. Let the children try *all* three varieties.

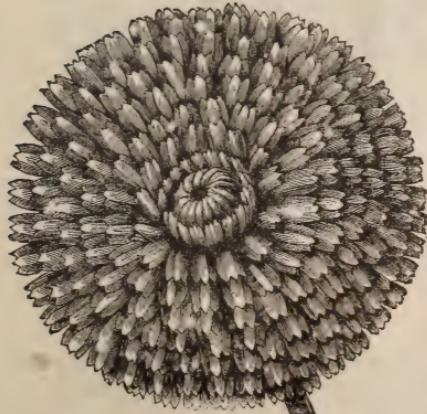
Balsam, Double Camellia Flowered—Is a profuse bloomer. Large flowers, resembling a Camellia. Various colors; very beautiful. The choicest of seed. Two packets, 25 cents; per packet.....15

Rose Flowered—A beautiful rose-like flower. Mixed colors. Nearly all the flowers perfectly double. Two packets, 25 cents; per packet ..15

Fine Double Mixed—Large, beautiful flowers. Three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10



Balsams—Plants and Flowers. (See Page 28.)



Calendula, Large Double-flowered Meteor.
(See Page 30.)



Marigold, African. (See Page 30.)

CALENDULA OR MARICOLD.

The Marigold is one of the oldest and most popular of flowers. It is hardy, easily grown, a profuse bloomer and a general favorite. It is called Calendula because it was supposed to bloom the year round or in every month of the Calendar. The flowers and plants have undergone great changes in the hands of skillful florists. The plants have been dwarfed, while the flowers have been vastly increased in size and beauty. The newest and best variety is the large double Meteor shown in the annexed engraving. The seed is very expensive, but I have imported a little of it from one of the best growers in Europe. I want all the children to try a packet of it.

Calendula or Marigold, Meteor, Large Double-flowered—Light golden yellow, striped with intense orange. Blooms all through the summer and autumn till cut down by frost. Per packet 15

African Marigold—The tallest and most popular class. See annexed illustration. Page 15. I think the children will find this variety of Marigold much easier to raise than the large double-flowered Meteor. Should advise them to get three packets of it. Sow one packet in a box in the house, and the other two out of doors. Choice seed of the finest varieties mixed. Per three packets, 12 cents; packet.... 5

CANNA.

Canna.

The Canna is a superb plant and should have a place in every garden. I would advise my young friends to get two or three packets of Canna seed, sow one packet in a

box in the house the first week in March and another packet two or three weeks later. The third packet, sow out-of-doors in nice, fine soil, about the time you plant Indian corn. The latter may not grow very large the first summer, but will give good bulbs and fine plants the next year.

The plants started in the house should be set out in the open ground as soon as the weather and soil are quite warm. They should be set out in the best of soil two to three feet apart. In the autumn take up the bulbs and keep them in sand in the cellar during the winter and set them out the next spring.

Canna, Indica—A beautiful variety from India. Red. Grows about two feet high; very choice seed. Three packets, 12 cents; per packet 5

Canna, Mixed Varieties—Extra good seed of all the best varieties. Three packets, 25 cents; per packet 10

CANDYTUFT.

Plant of Candytuft.

The cultivation of Candytuft is similar to that recommended for Sweet Alyssum. It is a very hardy plant and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Sow

CANDYTUFT—Continued.*Candytuft, white and mixed colors.*

a large bed of it, both of the sweet scented pure white variety and also of mixed colors. You will find my seed, this year, of the very best quality. I hope none of my customers will neglect to sow it freely.

*Candytuft, Pure White.*

Candytuft, Sweet Scented Pure White—The best variety. Choice seed. You cannot have too much of it. Per oz. 50 cents; per three packets, 12 cents; per packet. 5

Candytuft, Mixed Colors—Very fine and good. Per oz. 50 cents; per three packets, 12 cents; per packet, 5

*Morning Glory—Convolvulus Major.***CONVOLVULUS, OR MORNING GLORY.**

Convolvulus Major, or Morning Glory, is a well-known climbing plant, growing with great vigor, and the improved varieties of which afford a constant succession of large, richly colored, beautiful flowers, in great profusion and brilliancy. They close in the evening, and open again next morning with renewed freshness and beauty.

The dwarf variety of Morning Glory, Convolvulus Minor, is similar to the climbing variety, except that it does not grow over two feet high.

*Convolvulus Minor.*

The climbing variety makes a useful screen to hide an unsightly building or a heap of rubbish. Poles or strings should be provided, six or eight feet high, for the plants to cling to. Sow the seed in the open ground early in the spring. Do not leave the plants closer than three or four inches apart. A good plant of the dwarf variety will cover more than a square foot of ground.

Convolvulus Major—The improved Climbing Morning Glory. Choice seed, per oz., 25 cents; three packets, 12 cents; per packet 5

Convolvulus Minor—Plant dwarf in habit. Flowers abundant, beautiful colors. Per oz., 50 cents; three packets, 12 cents; per packet... 5

COREOPSIS OR CALLIOPSIS.

A hardy and free-blooming annual, easily grown and very effective. The best variety is the Dwarf Coreopsis Bicolor shown in the annexed engraving. My seed is fresh, imported this spring direct from Germany. It will give great satisfaction. I hope all the children will try a packet.

Coreopsis bicolor, dwarf mixed—Per packet, 5



Coreopsis Bicolor.

CATCHFLY—(*Silene*).

Catchfly.

A beautiful free-blooming annual, easily raised and worthy of general cultivation ; grows about eighteen inches high.

Catchfly, mixed—Fresh, choice seed, of the best varieties. Three packets, 12 cents; per packet..... 5

COCKSCOMB—(*Celosia*).

The Cockscomb is an old-fashioned flower that was always popular, and is now attracting increased attention. It has been wonderfully improved. The flowers of such varieties as the Glasgow Prize are of enormous size. One was exhibited in London 33



Cockscomb, Glasgow Prize.

to 36 inches from tip to tip, and 14 inches in breadth. I have imported some of the choicest seed of the best varieties, and can confidently recommend it.

Cockscomb, Coronata, Glasgow Prize—The largest of all varieties. Per packet..... 25

Cockscomb *Pyramidalis Plumosum*.

COCKSCOMB—Continued.

Pyramidalis Plumosum, mixed—Choice seed of all the best of the plumed varieties, as shown in the annexed engraving. Three packets, 25 cents; per packet 10

*Dwarf Cockscomb.*

Cockscomb, Dwarf—A mixture of the best seed from the newest dwarf, crested varieties, and most brilliant colors. Three packets 25 cents; packet 10

CHRYSANTHEMUM.*Chrysanthemum Tricolor.*

A handsome plant of vigorous growth, clean foliage and beautiful flowers. A free bloomer, and continuing in flower very late in the autumn. The dwarf kinds are especially attractive as bedding plants. My seed is imported from Germany, and I can confidently recommend it.

Chrysanthemum Tricolor—Yellow and white flowers; very beautiful, plant grows about a foot high. Choice seed. Three packets 12 cents; per packet 5

Chrysanthemum Coron. Double White Dwarf—Very popular and beautiful. Three packets 10 cents; per packet 5

CLARKIA.*Clarkia elegans*

Beautiful plants, blooming profusely, easily grown and exceedingly attractive.

Clarkia Elegans, Double, Mixed Colors—Three packets 25 cents; per packet 10

DIANTHUS OR PINK.*Dianthus Chinensis.*



Dianthus Hedewegii.

DIANTHUS—Continned.

The pink is a universal favorite. Even the oldest and poorest varieties are to me and many others very attractive. They have however, been wonderfully improved, and I have great pleasure in offering very good seed of some of the best varieties.

Sow the seed in very rich, warm soil. Weed carefully, and thin out the plants if necessary. They will afford much larger and more numerous flowers the second year.

Dianthus Chinensis—Double China Pink. Large, beautiful, double flowers. Choice seed. Per oz. 75 cents; three packets 12 cents; per packet....

Dianthus Hedewegii—Remarkably large and double. Brilliant colors. Unusually good seed. Per oz. \$1.50; three packets 25 cts.; per packet 10

COBÆA SCANDENS.

One of the most beautiful of our climbing annual plants. It grows with astonishing rapidity. On rich, moist soil, and in a favorable situation, it has been known to grow thirty feet in a single summer. The flowers are large, and when full grown are of a deep violet blue. Sow the seed in pots in the house, and set out the plants as soon as the weather and soil are quite warm.

COBÆA SCANDENS—Continued.*Cobæa Scandens.*

Cobæa Scandens—Three packets 25 cents; per packet..... 10

FOXGLOVE—(*Digitalis*.)*Digitalis or Foxglove.*

The common Foxglove grows wild in England. The improved varieties are among our most stately and beautiful flowers. The annexed illustration gives a poor idea of a well-grown plant. The flowers are far larger than that shown in the engraving. The plant is perennial, and is propagated by a division of the roots, but it is better to

raise the plants from seed. My seed will be found unusually good. Try it.

Digitalis purpurea—One of the best varieties; flowers large, purple spotted. Three packets 12 cents; per packet..... 5

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis*.)*Forget-me-not.*

A universal favorite. A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. The children should sow it early in the spring in a box in the house, and set out the plants in moist soil as soon as the weather is warm. It does best in a moist situation. The cultivation of Forget-me-not is quite similar to that recommended for Pansies. The soil can hardly be made too rich.

Myosotis, the true Forget-me-not—Fresh choice seed that is sure to grow and give good satisfaction. Three packets 25 cents; per packet..... 10

HERCULES' CLUB.

This is a popular member of the large family of Gourds. The cultivation is similar to that of Melons or Squash. Plant in hills on the richest of rich land, six or eight feet apart, putting five or six seeds in a hill, and thin out to three or four of the strongest plants. The fruit or gourd grows to a great length, and will be an object of interest and curiosity to the children.

Hercules' Club—Choice seed. Three packets 25 cents; per packet..... 10



Gourd, Hercules' Club.

SWEET MIGNONETTE.

It gives me great pleasure to observe that many of my customers are ordering Sweet Mignonette seed by the ounce rather than by the packet. One lady, last year, ordered a quarter of a pound. This is right. I have no doubt she had a charming garden. The Mignonette is one of the sweetest of flowers. I need not describe it, everybody knows it; everybody likes it; nobody has too much of it. It is sown anywhere and everywhere; at all seasons of the year and in all conceivable ways. As soon as you get this Catalogue



Sweet Mignonette.

let the children send for a packet or more of Mignonette seed and sow it in a box in the house or in any thing which will hold soil three inches deep. Cover the seed not more than a quarter of an inch deep. Let there be a space at the bottom to allow drainage. Sow at different times through the winter and spring months, and as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil is in good working condition sow a large bed of it in the garden and continue to sow every two or three weeks for a succession. My own plan is to sow it in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Keep the ground well hoed and free from weeds. As soon as the plants come into flower, cut every day, and let the house be filled with its delicious fragrance.



Nasturtium, Dwarf.



Nasturtium, Tall.

SWEET MIGNONETTE—Continued.

My seed will be found of the very best quality. Let no one order less than three packets of it.

Sweet Mignonette—Per oz. 25 cents; per three packets, 12 cents; per packet 5

NASTURTIUM.

A beautiful and popular flower but grown also for use. For best varieties for either or both purposes, see page 58

PANSY.

Pansy.

The great secret of raising pansies in perfection, is to make the soil extremely rich. The soil must be well drained on the one hand, and moist on the other hand. It should be spaded at least, a foot deep, and as much manure worked into it as you can get it to hold. It should be thoroughly mixed with the soil by forking the bed over two or three times.

The seed is frequently sown in the autumn. It will do well, however, if sown in a box in the house early in the spring, say from the first to the twentieth of March. Sow in rows an inch apart and drop two or three

seeds to each inch of row. Choice seed is very expensive and it will pay well to take extra pains to raise good plants and save every one of them. If the plants in the original box begin to crowd each other before the seed in the garden is ready for them, transplant into another box in the house. Set out the plants in the garden wide enough apart to allow the hoe to be used on all sides of them. The seed may be sown in moist ground in June for autumn flowering. My seed will be found of the very best quality. It is imported from one of the best growers in Europe and is fresh and good and sure to grow.

Pansy, Mixed Colors—Seed from the largest and best flowers. Per 3 packets, 25 cents; per packet 10

PETUNIA.

Petunia, Fine Mixed.

Petunia, Fine Mixed Sorts—Three packets, 25 cents; per packet 10

Double Flowering Fringed Petunia—I have obtained a few seeds of this most charming and beautiful variety of Petunia from one of the best European florists. The seed is immensely expensive, and I cannot afford to sell it for less than 50 cents per packet of fifty seeds. But I will make the usual discount to children and I hope if any of them sow the seeds, they will take good care of the plants. The seed is exceedingly small and should be sown in a box in

PETUNIA—Continued.

the house in rows two inches apart, dropping a seed to each inch of row. Cover by dusting on a little dry moss or fine sand. Set out the plants as soon as the weather is quite warm and settled. Do not pull up the plants but lift them with a fork so as to retain as much of the fine earth and moss around the roots as possible. Shade the plants for a few days till the roots get hold of the fresh soil and you will be abundantly repaid for all your labor. Per packet containing fifty seeds.....50

Mark off a large bed in rows fifteen to eighteen inches apart *each way*, and put three or four Petunia seeds at each corner where the rows cross. Cover very lightly with fine soil. As soon as the plants appear pull out all the weeds, and ultimately thin out all the plants except one in each hill. Hoe frequently and you will have a mass of the most showy and attractive flowers.

My Petunia seed, this year, is of unusual excellence, and I hope will produce a large proportion of double flowers and of the most charming colors. Try it.

PETUNIA—Continued.

Fine Double Mixed—This is remarkably choice seed. It is a mixture of all the finest and handsomest double varieties. I can not recommend it too highly, but like all good things it is very expensive. I will sell it as cheap as possible and hope all my customers will try it. I shall be greatly disappointed if it does not produce a large proportion of the largest, double and most beautiful flowers. Per packet containing fifty seeds.....20



Double Flowering Fringed Petunia.



Double Rose Flowered Portulaca.



Phlox Drummondii.

POR TULACA.

Select a warm, dry, light, sandy soil, in a sunny situation. The richer the soil, the better. Sow early, in rows twelve inches apart, and as soon as the plants appear, weed carefully and hoe lightly.

You should have a large bed of it. Sow three packets of each of the two following varieties of this beautiful flower.



Portulaca, Single.
following varieties of this beautiful flower.



Portulaca, Double.



Portulaca, Fine Mixed.

Portulaca, Double Rose Flowered—Beautiful variety, with double flowers, resembling a perfect rose. Choice new seed imported this spring from the best grower in Germany. I hope all my customers will try it. It costs enough to be good. Three packets 50 cents; per packet.....20

Portulaca, Fine Mixed—A splendid mixture of many of the choicest and handsomest and most brilliant varieties. Three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

This is my favorite flower. I grow large quantities of it for seed. It is one of the flowers the seed of which can be grown in greater perfection in this country than in Europe. I grow all my Phlox seed and feel confident that it is of the very choicest and best quality.

Phlox should be grown in large beds. The more you have of it the finer is the effect. Sow it as early in the spring as the ground can be got into good condition. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping one or two seeds to each inch of row. Cover not more than half an inch deep. The bed should be carefully raked before sowing the seed. As soon as the plants appear hoe between the rows and suffer not a weed to grow. If the land is rich the plants will completely cover the ground, even if thinned out to a foot apart in the row, and you will have a mass of the most brilliant and beautiful flowers.

Phlox Drummondii, Brilliant Scarlet—One of the most beautiful varieties. Large, brilliant flowers and a profuse bloomer. Per oz. \$1.25; per three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10

Flore Albo, Sweet Scented—One of the most desirable of all Phloxes. Large, beautiful, pure white flowers. Sweet scented; a remarkably free bloomer, hardy and a vigorous grower. You cannot have too much of it. Per oz. \$1.25; per three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10

Phlox Drummondii, Mixed—Choicest seed from a mixture of the best and most beautiful varieties, including Grandiflora Splendens and other large flowering and most desirable sorts. Sow three packets of it. Per oz. \$1.00; per three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10

POPPY.*Double Carnation Poppy.*

Poppies are easily grown. They have been greatly improved. The kind I offer below is the best Double Carnation Poppy. I hope my young friends will try it. The flowers are far larger than those shown in the accompanying illustration.

Poppy, Double Carnation—Mixed colors, very choice seed. Three packets, 12 cents; per packet 5

SANVITALIA.*Sanvitalia Procumbens.*

The double Sanvitalia Procumbens is a pretty creeping plant with beautiful double flowers of a bright yellow color, and some-

what resembling a daisy, but much larger. It is easily grown, and I hope all my young friends will try it. It can be sown in the open ground, but the better way is to sow the seed in a box in the house. The plants, if set out in good rich soil in the flower bed, will cover two feet of space.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, flore pleno—The handsomest and best double variety. Very choice seed; three packets, 25 cents, per packet 1c

SENSITIVE PLANT—(*Mimosa*).*Sensitive Plant.*

This is a plant that will greatly interest and amuse the children. If you touch one of the leaves or branches it will curl up and fall over, and the whole plant if struck hard enough will fall down flat as though it was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. It soon recovers, and the experiment can be repeated. Sow the seed in a box in the house, and set out the plants as soon as the weather is quite warm. In the autumn reserve a few plants and pot them to be kept in the house during the winter.

Sensitive Plant—Choice fresh seed that is sure to grow. Three packets, 12 cents; per packet. 5

STOCK, TEN WEEKS.

Those who sowed my stock seed last year must have found it good. In my own garden it gave the greatest satisfaction. An unusually large proportion of the plants had double flowers of the most beautiful and

STOCK, TEN WEEKS—Continued.

German Ten Weeks Stock, Large Flowering Dwarf.

irrilliant colors. Of course, not all the plants had double flowers. They never do. The true plan is to set out the plants in rows fifteen inches apart and four or five inches apart in the row. As soon as the plants begin to flower pull out all the single ones, and leave the double ones to grow. Nothing is more beautiful than a large bed of double, large-flowering Ten Weeks Stocks of the dwarf kind. I hope every one of my customers will sow at least three packets of my Stock seed this year. No plant is more easily grown, and none give greater satisfaction.

Stock, New largest flowering dwarf—Mixed colors; double flowers; exceedingly beautiful. The flowers are larger and far handsomer than the illustrations. Colors exquisite. Per three packets, 25 cents; per packet



Sweet Peas.

a pint—and if you are fond of flowers and want a fresh bouquet on the table at every meal and in the library and parlor and sitting-room and hall—if you want to make the house beautiful with flowers, sow a quart of Sweet Peas and take care of them.

I need not describe the Sweet Pea. All I wish to say is, that I have some very choice seed of the largest flowering, sweetest, best, and most fragrant varieties. Please try my seed. I know it will please you.

Sweet Peas—Per pint, \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 55 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet

SWEET WILLIAM.

This is one of our oldest and best flowers, that deserves a place in every garden, and I have great pleasure in offering the children and others some really choice seed that will be certain to grow and give great satisfaction. The plants are perfectly hardy, and may be increased by a division of the roots, but the better way is to sow the seed either

SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas are slow to germinate, and when they do come up they are apt to get smothered by the weeds. There is no trouble about raising Sweet Peas provided you make the land very rich, sow very early and are *very* careful to commence weeding as soon as the peas appear, and stick to it till the peas are large enough to hold the weeds in check. Hoe frequently and draw a little dirt to them, and stick as you do ordinary peas. Sow enough of them—never less than

SWEET WILLIAM—Continued.*Sweet William.*

in a box in the house or in the open ground. Sow at least three packets of it—say one in the house and two in the open ground.

Sweet William, Dianthus Barbatus—A mixture of the choicest and best varieties. Unusually good seed. Three packets, 12 cents; per packet..... 5

SUNFLOWER.

The cultivation of Sunflowers is a very simple matter. The seed is hardy, and can be planted at any time after the frost is out of the ground, and for several weeks afterward. Plant as you would corn, in rows three and a half or four feet apart, dropping three or four seeds in a place fifteen inches apart in the row, cover about an inch deep. Cultivate between the rows and hoe out all the weeds that cannot be reached by the cultivator. In the garden, sunflowers can be planted to advantage in any out of the way place, or anywhere you wish to form a screen. The plants grow from six to ten feet high, and will soon hide any unsightly object. The plants are supposed to purify

the atmosphere and prevent Fever and Ague. The seed is good for chickens, and the flowers Aesthetic.

Sunflower, Double California—Grows five feet high; flowers orange color, and very large and double. Per oz. 50 cents; three packets, 25 cents; per packet..... 10

New Mammoth Russian—Grows ten to twelve feet high. Very large, single flowers; of rich color, and abundance of seed. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per three packets, 12 cents; per packet..... 5

VERBENA.*Verbena Hybrida.*

Sow the seed in a warm border, as soon as the soil is warm and dry; or sow in a box in the house in February or March and transplant into large boxes or pots and finally set out in a mellow, rich bed in the garden. Set the plants eighteen inches apart, and keep the ground carefully hoed till the plants completely cover the bed. My seed is of the choicest kind and notwithstanding this fact, I have reduced the price

to the lowest possible point in hopes that all my customers will try it. There is no better seed.

Verbena Hybrida—Mixture of the finest and best sorts. Three packets, 25 cents; packet...10

WALL FLOWER.



Wall Flower.

I have often wondered why the wall flower was not more generally grown in this country. All old country people will be glad to see it. I introduced it last year for the first time.

It is a half-hardy perennial, easily grown from good seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Get three packets of the seed. Sow one packet in a box in the house and the other two in a warm border in the garden.

Wall-flower, Largest flowered, Mixed Colors—The best of seed. Three packets, 20 cents, packet.....10

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is a great favorite. It is destined to be one of our most popular flowers, especially at the west, where it seems to be particularly suited to the climate. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous, easily grown and flowers abundantly. It has been greatly improved. I have some of the very best and choicest seed that will produce a large proportion of double flowers. There is nothing better. Three packets, 25 cents; packet, 10 cents.

COLLECTIONS OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

I have this year put up three Collections of Flower Seeds especially for the boys and girls, but have no objections to let others have them. In fact, I should like to send them to every one who reads this catalogue.

For the kinds and varieties of seeds in these Collections, see pages 9 and 10.

COLLECTION No. 1, contains seeds amounting to \$1.15. It will be sent to anyone for 75 cents, and to the children for 50 cents.

COLLECTION No. 2, contains seeds amounting to \$2.15. It will be sent to anyone for \$1.50, and to the children for \$1.00.

COLLECTION No. 3, contains seeds amounting to \$4.70. It will be sent to anyone for \$3.00, and to the children for \$2.00.

In collection No. 3, in addition to the seeds named on page 10, I have concluded to add 30 seeds of the choicest Double Fringed Petunia, imported from Ernest Benary, the most celebrated grower in the world.

This collection contains packets of *every kind and variety* of Flower Seeds in my Catalogue.

SELECT LIST OF
Choice and Fresh Vegetable Seeds
FOR 1884,
WARRANTED TO GROW OR MONEY REFUNDED.

I have made some additions to my list of seeds this year and stricken out a few. I aim to make the list as small as possible. I want it to contain everything really desirable and nothing that is not the best of its kind. There is not a poor variety in the whole list. They are, with a few exceptions, the kinds I grow for my own use.



Orange Globe Mangel.

I am confident that many of my seeds this year are better than ever before. I do not think there is a poor seed in the whole list. I have taken the greatest care not only in selecting the stock and growing the seeds, but in cleaning and doing them up. I believe all my seeds this year will be found of the highest quality.

I have reduced prices *Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet*. wherever possible. My seeds last year were certainly good. This year they are in all cases quite as good and in some cases a great deal better. I want all my old friends and customers to try them. They are *very cheap* and **VERY GOOD**.

At the prices annexed the seeds will be sent *prepaid* by mail or express to any address in the United States or Canada. Do not hesitate to order any seeds you want. Small orders are thankfully received. Large ones not less so. Whether large or small I *guarantee the safe delivery* of the seeds. Should any seeds be lost or injured, or should any mistakes occur in filling the order, please notify me of the fact and I will cheerfully send again without charge either for seeds or postage.

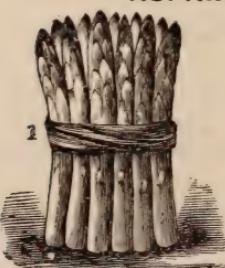
I particularly wish *all my old customers* to try my seeds this year. I know they will be pleased.

ASPARAGUS.

It is an easy matter to grow asparagus plants, and if you have good plants it is easy to get a good permanent bed of asparagus. The old directions for growing asparagus were

enough to discourage any one from setting out a bed of asparagus. It is just as easy to grow asparagus as to grow corn. All you want is rich, dry land. Low, naturally moist land, provided it is well underdrained, will produce the largest asparagus. But the real point is to give the plants plenty of room and plenty of manure.

The best plants to set out are large, thrifty, well-grown one year old asparagus plants.



ASPARACUS—Continued.

Three year old plants are worthless, and small, stunted, two year old plants are decidedly inferior to good one year old plants.

In the garden, set out the plants in rows 3 feet apart and not less than 2 feet apart in the rows. Cover the plants two inches deep with fine mellow soil. In the field make the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way.

To grow the plants sow the seed early in the spring on rich, mellow soil, in rows not less than 15 inches apart. Drop two or three seeds in each inch of row. Cover about an inch deep. Hoe the bed repeatedly and pull out every weed.

Conover's Colossal.—The largest and best variety. True seed, pure and good, carefully tested and sure to grow. Price reduced. Per lb., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; packet..... 5

SELECTED ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

I have a large quantity of one year old asparagus roots, far more than I shall probably be able to sell. I shall select the very best plants only to send to my customers. They will do far better than common two year old plants. I will sell them at very low rates. Price, *prepaid*, by mail or express, 50 plants, 60 cts.; 100 plants, \$1.00; 500 plants, \$4.00; 1000 plants, \$7.50. By express, *not prepaid*, 100 plants, 50 cts.; 500 plants, \$2.25; 1000 plants, \$4.00.

BEANS,

Notwithstanding the scarcity of good garden beans, I will send them by mail at less than last year's prices. I most particularly recommend my Wax or Butter Beans and the Golden Wax. My own plan is to plant a few rows of Wax or Butter beans as early in the spring as the soil can be got into good condition. It is no use planting in cold wet soil. But if the soil is dry, mellow and warm, put in the seed, and when the plants begin to crack the ground, draw a little light soil with a hoe or rake up to the plants on each side the row, and if there is danger of a frost the plants may be covered slightly with loose sandy soil.

Do not wait to see whether the first planting is or is not going to escape the frost, but plant a second lot a week or ten days later.

The Wax or Butter Bean is perhaps not as early as some others, but it is early enough, and it is so superior to extra early sorts, that for my own use, I prefer it to all others. The Golden Wax is also a great favorite. It is more productive than the former and is of the highest quality.

Sow the beans in rows fifteen inches apart and drop the beans an inch apart in the row.

Early Valentine—Extra early and of good quality, per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per large packet..... 10

Early Fejee—Nearly as early as the Early Valentine and of good quality. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per packet..... 10

Wax or Butter—For quality, earliness and productiveness combined, the Wax or Butter stands unequalled as a string bean. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per packet..... 10

Golden Wax—Remarkably productive, early and of excellent quality. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per large packet..... 10

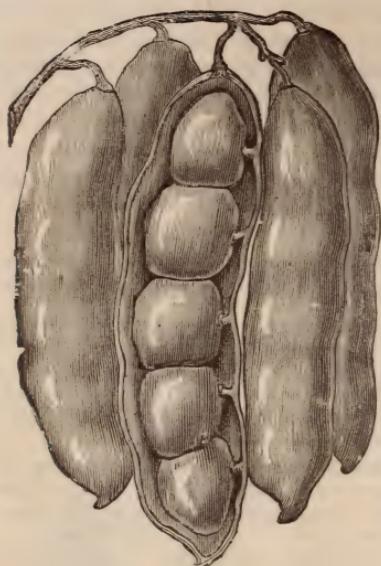
Early Mohawk—Well-known and popular variety. A vigorous grower, very productive, moderately early and an excellent string bean. A great favorite with market gardeners. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per large packet..... 10

White Kidney or Royal Dwarf—A popular and excellent variety; hardy. A vigorous grower and very productive. For succotash or for shelling green or dry the White Kidney is unsurpassed. Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents; per large packet..... 10

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Lima beans do remarkably well on my soil, and I grow them largely. I think my seed will produce an earlier and better crop than that grown farther South.

Lima Beans should have warm, dry, rich and well-worked soil, not too sandy. What we call a sandy loam or a good wheat soil is best. The great point is to make the soil deep, rich and mellow, and not suffer a weed or any other plant to grow near them. Plant in hills three feet apart each way, or if planted where a cultivator can be used, make the rows four feet apart one way and plant the beans in hills two feet apart in the row. It is best to put the poles in the

BEANS—Continued.*Large Lima Beans.*

ground before planting the beans. We make holes for the bean poles with a crowbar at least a foot deep. It is important to put the poles so deep and firm in the soil, that a high wind will not blow them over. Plant the beans as early as the soil can be got warm and mellow. Put five or six beans in each hill. If the soil is sandy, cover two inches deep, if clayey, an inch deep is sufficient. In the latter case take special pains to draw with a hoe some fine dry surface soil to cover the beans.

Scarlet Runner.—A rampant grower, immensely productive. Has scarlet flowers and string beans in constant succession all through the season. This variety is often planted as a screen. It is both useful and ornamental. The soil should be made deep and rich. It is usually planted in rows, not in hills. Drop the seed two or three inches apart in the row. Pole as you would for peas, except that the poles should be at least six feet high and from a foot to eighteen inches apart. Per quart, 65 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet.....10

Speckled Cranberry or London Horticultural—A very popular, productive and excellent variety, either for snaps or shelling. It does not grow as tall as the Scarlet Runner and good crops are sometimes grown without poles. Per quart, 65 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet.10

Large Lima.—The best of all beans. Remarkably choice seed. Per quart, 65 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet.....10

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.*Brussels Sprouts.*

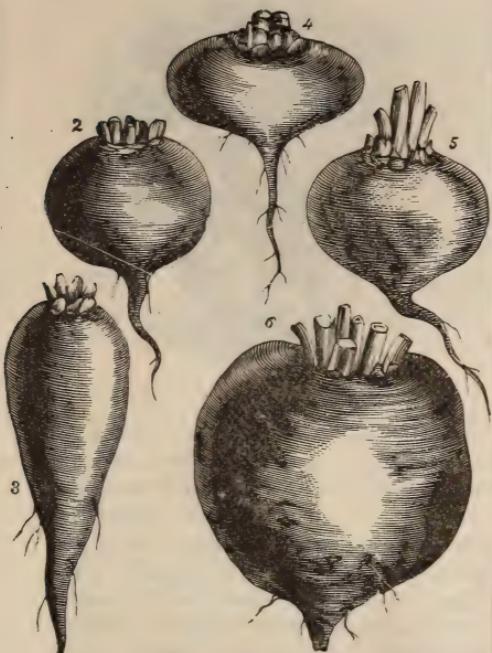
The cultivation of Brussels Sprouts is in many respects identical with cabbage. It is not so hardy as ordinary cabbage and the plants should be started in a hot-bed. It is a delicious vegetable, very popular in some parts of Europe and is attracting considerable attention in this country. I wish all my customers would try a packet of it.

Brussels Sprouts, Improved Dwarf.—A new variety of superior quality. Per lb. \$1.50; ¼ lb. 40 cents; oz. 12 cents; packet.....5

BEETS.

The cultivation of Beets is a simple matter, requiring only rich land, thorough tillage and absolute freedom from weeds. Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be got in good working order. Make the rows fifteen inches apart and drop the seed an inch apart in the row. If sown *very* early and especially if the soil is heavy and cold, it is 'very' desirable to sow the seed thick, say a half an inch apart. Thin the plants before they begin to crowd each other, letting the plants stand from three to five inches apart in the row.

BEETS—Continued.



Improved Blood Turnip, (Fig. 5)—This is a great favorite on my farm. I grow it extensively and my seed is raised from carefully selected roots. My seed this year is, I think, the best I have ever grown, and I hope all my customers will try it. Per lb. 60 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; packet..... 5

Extra Early Bassano, (Fig. 4)—Very early, of excellent quality, light color, but otherwise in every respect desirable. Per lb. 60 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; oz. 8 cents; packet.... 5

Long Smooth Blood Red, (Fig. 7)—One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use. Color, dark blood red, very tender, excellent flavor. A good keeper and exceedingly productive. I had a splendid crop of seed last year, grown from selected roots and can confidently recommend it. Per lb. 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; oz. 8 cents; packet..... 5

Egyptian Blood Turnip Beet—This is unquestionably one of the very best varieties of Beet, either for home use or for market. It is a round, handsomely shaped Beet, very dark red color and exceedingly sweet, tender and of delicious quality. I have some very choice seed of my own growing that cannot fail to give great satisfaction. Per lb. 60 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet..... 5

Early Blood Turnip, (Fig. 2)—Early, very productive, deep red color and universally popular. Per lb. 60 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; packet..... 5

MANGEL WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK.

The cultivation of Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets for stock is essentially the same as for table beets. The only difference is that the Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets are usually grown in the fields in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of the horse hoe. Any one can grow Mangel Wurzel if he will only make the land rich enough and as mellow and clean as a garden. The root crops all require garden culture. And this is one of their advantages. Their cultivation will teach us to farm better.

Sow the seed about the time you usually plant corn, in rows two and a half feet apart, drilling in four or five pounds of seed per acre. Thin out the plants from nine to twelve inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently and keep down the weeds and this is all that is necessary to secure a crop. It should be understood, however, that if you wish to grow from one thousand to fifteen hundred bushels of Mangel Wurzel per acre you must make the land very rich. On my own farm I prefer to grow a moderate crop of from six to eight hundred bushels per acre with the use of only a slight dressing of manure. There are well authenticated instances where three thousand bushels of Mangel Wurzel have been grown per acre, but in such cases it is necessary to make the soil almost as rich as a hot-bed.

My pet Mangel Wurzel is Harris' Improved Yellow Globe. I have grown it for many years by the thousands of bushels; and by selecting out the best roots every year for seed, I think I have an established variety well adapted for our climate and of the very

MANCEL BEETS—Continued.

highest quality. We frequently keep the roots fresh and good till July. I feed out very few Mangel Wurzel during the cold weather in winter, preferring to keep them till spring for milch cows and the ewes and lambs. For these purposes no crop pays better.

Mangel Wurzel—Carter's Orange Globe Mangel, (Fig. 6)—A well known and very superior variety; large, productive and of excellent quality. Per lb. 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet..... 5

Harris' Improved Yellow Globe Mangel—For productiveness, for nutritiveness, the ease with which it can be harvested and for its long keeping qualities, this variety is unsurpassed if not unequalled. It has a very small top, with a bulb of a rich yellow color, round to oval in shape, remarkably smooth and entirely free from prongs. I cannot recommend it too highly. I had a magnificent crop of seed the past year and I hope all my customers will favor me with their order. Per lb. 55 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet. 5

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Wurzel or Norbiton Giant—This is the best variety of Long Red Mangel Wurzel. It is not as smooth or handsome as Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel, but on rich, deep, moist soil it will often produce enormous crops. Many prefer it to the Yellow Globe. Per lb. 55 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet..... 5

Imperial Sugar Beet—Of all roots raised for stock this is the sweetest. On rich soils it will produce nearly as many bushels per acre as Mangel Wurzel. It is very nutritious and admirably adapted for feeding to milch cows in the winter and early spring. Per lb. 55 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet.. 5

Lane's Improved Imperial Sugar Beet—An excellent variety; productive and nutritious. Per lb. 55 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet..... 5

German Sugar Beet—I do not grow the seed of this variety. It is imported from the best grower in Germany and costs more than double what the ordinary Sugar Beet can be bought for. Those who wish to raise beets for the purpose of making sugar, will find this seed unsurpassed. Try a packet of it. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cents; packet..... 5

BORECOLE—KALE OR GREENS.

I have grown this crop largely and with excellent success. It makes the best of greens for the table, and can be profitably grown for stock. It belongs to the cabbage



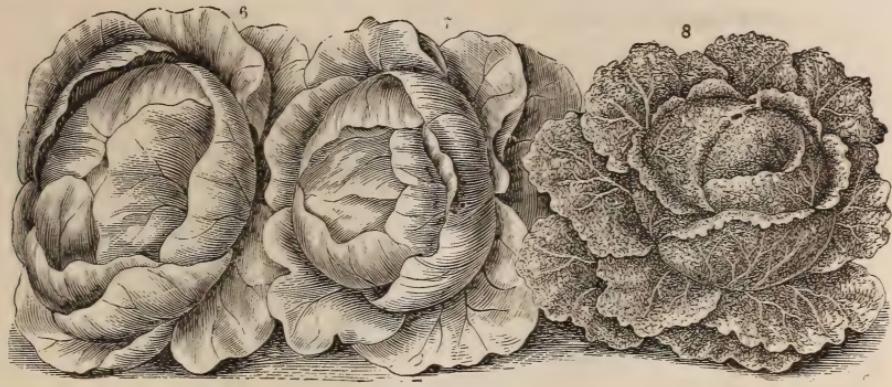
Green Curled Borecole, Kale or Greens.

family but does not make a head like common cabbage. It is extremely hardy, and with a little protection will stand our severest winters, and afford delicious greens all through the winter and spring. It is surprising that it is not more generally cultivated. In sections where there is considerable snow the dwarf varieties, of which the Dwarf Curled Green is the best, will keep green and fresh under the snow. I hope all my customers will try a packet of it. Cultivation precisely the same as for winter cabbage.

Borecole, Kale or Greens, Dwarf Curled Green—Very choice seed imported from Germany. Per lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; oz. 10 cts.; packet..... 5

CABBAGE.

We grow cabbage extensively for distant markets. I have shipped them to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis and points further south. This year New York and the Oil Regions in Pennsylvania were our best markets. One of my neighbors, who had never before grown cabbage, at my recommendation put in 4 acres of cabbage last spring, and sold his first cutting for \$600 and the last cutting, I have heard, for \$300 more. He paid me \$40 for the plants and the whole labor and expense of the crop was not over \$140 more. It was a piece of low land and was not manured. Others have done better than this. He planted Harris' Short-stem and Flat Dutch.



CABBAGE—Continued.

Early cabbage bring in much more money per acre, but require richer land and the plants cost more.

For early cabbage for market there is nothing so good as true Early Jersey Wakefield. For second early, on good, rich land, Henderson's Early Summer is a great favorite. Newark Early Flat Dutch is equally good, but not so well known here.

As it is desirable to get these three varieties as early as possible, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed or in boxes in the house.

For sowing in the open ground there are half a dozen excellent varieties. It is impossible to say which is best, much depends upon the season and the character of the land. For rather poor land the Winningstadt is a favorite, as it is sure to form a solid head though it may be a small one.

Fottler's Drumhead or Improved Brunswick is a superior cabbage for late summer or early autumn, according to the time of planting. If planted about the first of July here it makes a good winter cabbage.

The same remarks will apply to Harris' Short-stem Drumhead.

The past season, which was a very cool one in this section, seed sown as soon as the frost was out of the ground and the plants set out as soon as ready, proved to be none too early for this variety on rather poor land. On rich land, however, it may be planted two or three weeks later and give splendid winter cabbage.

Excelsior Large Flat Dutch is a large and excellent well known winter variety.

Large Late Drumhead, requires the whole season and good land, when it will produce magnificent heads.

All my cabbage seed this year is of unusual excellence, and I want all my customers to try it. I have put the prices down very low.

Early York—For home use one of the very earliest and best varieties. Good seed. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet..... 5

Large York—An excellent cabbage, later and larger than Early York. Per lb. \$1.45; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; oz. 12 cents; packet..... 5



Fig 1—“True” Jersey Early Wakefield.

True Early Jersey Wakefield, (Fig. 1)—The very best early cabbage for market. Choicest and best seed. Crop of 1883. I charged \$10 per pound for this seed last year. I will now sell it at extremely low rates. Per lb. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 35 cents; packet..... 10

Winningstadt—Larger and a little later than Jersey Wakefield. Sure to head. A good sort for general cultivation. Excellent seed. Per lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet.. 10

CABBAGE—Continued.*Winningsstadt.*

Henderson's Early Summer, (Fig. 2)—An exceedingly popular cabbage immediately following Early Jersey Wakefield; large heads and very handsome. *The best of seed.* Per lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; oz. 37 cents; packet.....10

*Fig. 2—Henderson's Early Summer.*

Newark Early Flat Dutch, (Fig. 3)—Similar to the above. An excellent cabbage which I hope my customers will try. Per lb. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet.....10

*Fig. 3—“Newark” Early Flat Dutch.*

Fottler's Drumhead or Improved Brunswick, (Fig. 4)—The very best of seed, fresh and good from the choicest strains. I cannot recommend it too highly. Per lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cents; oz. 30 cents; packet.....10

*Fig. 4—Fottler's Brunswick.*

Excelsior Large Flat Dutch, (Fig. 5)—A very fine strain of Flat Dutch cabbage. Large heads, short stem. The best of seed. Per lb. \$3.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet.....10

*Fig. 5—Excelsior Large Flat Dutch.*

Premium Flat Dutch, (Fig. 6)—Those who tried my seed of this variety last year will want more of it. There is no better seed. Per lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet.....10

Stone Mason, (Fig. 7)—This variety sometimes does remarkably well with me and sometimes not. Possibly owing to poor seed. I have no seed of my own growing but get it from one of our best American growers. I have no doubt it is excellent. Per lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; oz. 35 cents; packet.....10

Drumhead Savoy, (Fig. 8)—I distributed this variety extensively last year and hope it has done well. It is certainly a very superior and delicious cabbage. If you have not tried it try it this year. Per lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet.....5

Perfection Drumhead Savoy, (Fig. 9)—A large and excellent variety of Savoy cabbage. Per lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet..5



Fig. 10—Harris' Short Stem Drumhead—(From a photograph.)

CABBAGE—Continued.



Fig. 9—“Perfection” Drumhead Savoy.

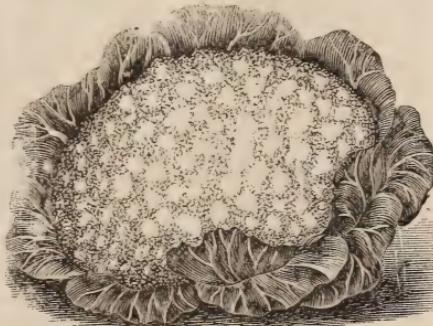
Red Pickling Cabbage—The best strain. Good seed. Per lb. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet. 5

Large Late Drumhead—A very large, popular winter variety. The best of seed. Per lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet. 10

Harris' Short-stem Drumhead, (Fig. 10)—“The best of all Cabbages.” Fresh seed, crop of 1883, from the most carefully selected heads. It is genuine stock seed, such as is rarely if ever offered for sale. Such seed cannot be grown for less than I now offer it. Try it. Many of my neighbors will plant no other variety. I sold the seed last year at \$2.00 per oz. This year, per lb. \$6.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; oz. 50 cents; packet, 10

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Cauliflowers require the richest of land and the best of cultivation. The seed



Cauliflower.

should be sown in a hot-bed or in a box in the house and the plants pricked out and hardened off before setting out in the open ground. There is a great deal of poor cauliflower seed sold and that is one reason why there is an impression that our climate is not well adapted for raising cauliflowers. It is a mistake. I do not want a better climate—and it would make no difference if I did. We can grow the best of cauliflowers. All we want is good seed, good soil and good cultivation. I can furnish the good seed, and I hope my customers will try it.

For late summer, autumn and early winter cauliflowers, the seed should be sown out of doors at different times from the commencement of spring to the time

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

we plant corn. To raise good plants select the finest, mellowest and richest land you have. Sow in rows not less than 15 inches apart, and use the hoe frequently and keep out the weeds. You want strong, stocky plants, and if too thick in the row thin out the weakest and poorest.

Rich, moist, but well drained land is best for late cauliflowers. The richer the land the nearer they can be planted. On poor, dry land give plenty of room, say 3 feet apart each way. Cauliflowers require plenty of moisture and manure.

Cauliflower, Early Snowball—This is a new and valuable variety. I sent it out last year for the first time. The seed is still very scarce and high, but I have reduced the price considerably.

Per oz. \$7.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$4.00; packet..... 20

Erfurt Early Dwarf—One of the very earliest and best cauliflowers. The best of seed direct from Erfurt. Per oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cents; packet, 15

Early Paris—A great favorite; very early; Per oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cents; packet, 10

Large Lenormand—The largest and best of all the late cauliflowers. A strong, vigorous grower, short stem. Heads large, white, solid and handsome. The best of seed. Per oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70 cents; packet..... 10

Walcheren—A very hardy standard sort. Will stand cold weather in the late autumn better than any other variety. The heads are well covered with leaves and are not injured by our hottest sun. Try it. The best of seed from a large German grower. Per oz. 70 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cents; packet..... 10

CARROTS.

Why do not farmers raise more carrots? There are few crops more profitable. They almost always bring a good price in market, and, if not, they can be fed out on the farm with great advantage to the cows and horses. If the boys dread the thinning and weeding I wish they would read what I have written on the subject in my little book "Gardening for Young and Old." The plan there recommended will work well. It is simply to sow the carrots in rows wide enough apart to admit the use of a fine horse hoe. I sow mine 21 inches, and the boys have no trouble in getting through the rows with a horse. Sow plenty of seed, say two or three seeds

to inch of row. Then when the carrots come up go through them with a small hoe and chop out the carrots into bunches five or six inches apart, leaving three, four or five carrots in a bunch as the case may be. This does four-fifths of the work of weeding and thinning. By the free use of the horse hoe between the rows and an occasional hand hoeing and weeding it is a comparatively easy matter to raise an acre of carrots. Let the boys try this plan. On my own farm we sow carrots with Mathews' Seed Drill in rows 21 inches apart, and using about 3 lbs. of seed per acre. As a rule, we select moist, mucky land, and do not sow before the first of June. A larger crop would be obtained by sowing earlier, but early sowing, as a rule, means more weeds.



Large White Belgian.

Long Orange—I have some very choice, fresh seed of this variety of my own growth from selected roots. Crop of 1883. I believe those who used my seed last year found it good. This is equally as good or better. As a market carrot no variety is more profitable than the Long Orange. It is a large, long, handsome carrot, a vigorous grower, free from prongs, very productive. Price reduced. Per lb. 90 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet.. 5

Large White Belgian—For feeding to stock, owing to its great size and productiveness, this is a popular carrot. For my own use I prefer the Long Orange or the Early Half long. My seed is of the very best quality. I can confidently recommend it. There is no better seed. Per lb. 70 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cents; oz. 8 cents; packet..... 5

CARROTS—Continued.

Carrots, Early French Short Horn—The earliest and best variety for the table, not large but of excellent quality. Good seed. Price reduced. Per lb. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet..... 5



Harris' Early Half Long.

Harris' Early Half Long—I have grown this variety for several years. It is our favorite carrot. We have taken great pains in selecting out the best and handsomest carrots for seed, rejecting everything that is not perfect in shape. It is rare that such seed can be obtained. This variety is nearly as early as the Early French Short Horn, yields far more per acre, and is of the very best quality. It is so nutritious, so easily grown and harvested and keeps so well that I prefer it to all other varieties either for the table or stock. Fresh seed, crop of 1883. Price reduced. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet..... 5

CELERY.

On page 12, as a secret for the Boys and Girls, I have told how we raised our earliest celery plants last year. Those who want still earlier plants may start the seed in a box in the house in March. Sow the seed in rows one inch apart and cover the seed by pressing it into the soil. Water with warm water, merely keeping the surface moist. When the plants begin to crowd, saturate the soil with warm water till the plants can be removed without breaking the roots. Then prick them out in rows wider apart, or at any rate let the plants be wider apart in the rows. You want to get stocky, plants with abundance of roots, and it will be necessary before finally setting them out in the permanent trench or row in the garden to transplant them into a cold frame or spent hot-bed, or into a warm border.

For the main crop of celery, plants can be grown by sowing the seed *as early as possible* in the spring in open ground. The soil should be as rich as manure will make it and fine and mellow. Sow the seed in rows wide enough apart to



Incomparable Dwarf.

admit the use of the hoe. In my own case, I sow in rows 21 inches apart, and cultivate with a horse hoe. *Sow very thick in the rows*—say a dozen or twenty seeds to each inch of row. Wide rows and thick sowing in the rows is the true plan. Keep the ground absolutely free from weeds, and if the soil is rich enough you will have plants with an abundance of roots.

In transplanting, fork up the plants. Do not attempt to draw them out by hand. Break off as few roots as possible. If the weather is dry, puddle the roots of the plants in a mixture of clay and water.

We have sometimes trimmed off more or less of the leaves. Last year we found that those which were trimmed more did not do so well as those which were trimmed less.

It is not necessary to make a trench for celery. I do not know that it does any harm. Plenty of room, rich land and abundance of moisture are what celery needs. If possible, plant on rich, mucky land. Set out the plants in rows 4 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Keep down the weeds by the frequent use of the hoe and cultivator and straighten up the plants and pull a little earth round them when necessary. Earth up for the final blanching two, three or four weeks before you wish to use the celery—the earlier in the season and the warmer the weather the less time is required to blanch the celery.

I grow celery plants for sale. They are not hot-house plants. They are grown in the open ground and are as large and as early as such plants can be grown in this section. I sold immense quantities of them last year. Better plants I never saw. I hope to have equally as good this spring and more of them. My price, by mail, prepaid,

CELERY—Continued.

is \$1.00 per 100 plants; 250 plants, \$2.00; 500 plants, \$3.00; 1000 plants, \$5.00. By express, not prepaid, 1000 plants, \$3.00; 2000, \$5.50; 5000, \$10.

Those who wish the earliest plants, should order early. The orders will be booked and filled in rotation. The plants will be ready about the last of June and from that till the middle of August. I shall sow all the following varieties:

Celery, Incomparable Dwarf White—A well known and excellent variety. I have grown it for many years. It is large enough for those who can appreciate good celery. It blanches easily and furnishes compact, solid stalks of white, crisp and delicious celery. Price reduced. Per lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet, 10

Golden Heart—A new and valuable variety. True, fresh seed. Try it. Per lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cents; oz. 25 cents; packet..... 10



Boston Market.

Incomparable Dwarf Red—A very hardy, vigorous and really valuable sort. Bleaches perfectly white. Many prefer it to the white variety. There is nothing better. Price reduced. Per lb. \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet..... 10

Boston Market—This is probably our most popular variety. The accompanying illustration was made some years ago and does not represent the modern improvements. It is a very valuable and profitable variety, though for my own use I prefer the Incomparable Dwarf White or Dwarf Red. I have some choice seed of my

own growing from selected plants, fresh and good, crop of 1883. Price reduced more than one-half. Per lb. \$4.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; oz. 45 cents; packet 15

Henderson's Half Dwarf—A valuable and popular sort, which I now offer for the first time. Try it. It will please you. Per lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet..... 10

Seeley's Leviathan—This is a large, vigorous growing variety, and will suit those who want big celery. Price reduced nearly one-half. Per lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cents; oz. 25 cents; packet.. 10

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.

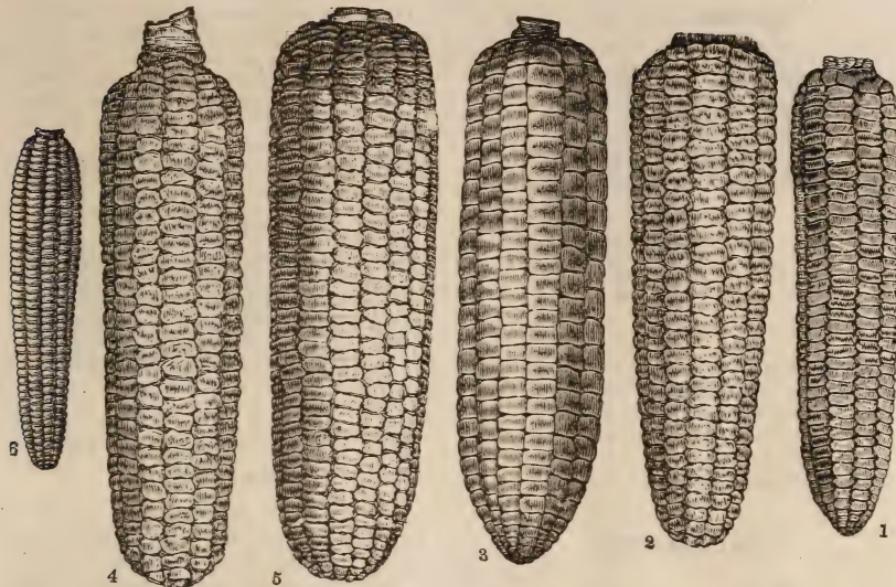
Two years ago I got from Germany some seed of "the Largest Mammoth Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery."



Turnip Rooted Celery, or Celeriac.

On trial it proved to be the best I have ever seen. Last year I grew some good seed from the best plants and hope all my customers will try it. There seems to be a growing demand for this variety. Cultivation the same as for celery, except that it is not necessary to earth it up or plant so far apart. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 8 inches in the rows.

Per lb. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cts. packet, 5



CORN, SWEET.

For private gardens I would recommend my customers to get two or three packets of each variety of my sweet corn and plant at different times. My price this year, in small quantities, by mail, is the same as last year, while in larger quantities I have been obliged, owing to the great scarcity of good seed corn, to advance the price. Stowell's Evergreen is particularly scarce and high. I have some good seed.

The Early Minnesota is still my favorite extra early sweet corn. I would plant at three different times a few days apart. Select the warmest and driest, and richest land you have, and plant a few hills as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Do not wait to see if it fails, but plant a second time and in a few days plant again.

Sweet Corn, Early Minnesota, (fig. 1)—The earliest and best sweet corn. Good, thoroughly tested seed. Per pint, 30 cents; packet.....10

Crosby's Extra Early Sugar, (fig. 4) One of the best varieties. Per pint, 30 cents, per package,.....10

Rochester—This is the largest early sweet corn. It did remarkably well last year. It is nearly as early as the Early Minnesota and much larger. Per pint, 30 cents; packet.....10

Black Mexican—Many of my friends think this is the sweetest and best of all varieties of sweet corn. Try it. Per pint, 30 cts.; packet, 10

Russell's Prolific, (fig. 2)—My seed of this variety is two years old. I did not grow any last year. Per pint, 30 cents; packet.....10

Moore's Early Concord, (fig. 3)—A well known and popular variety, early, sweet and good. Per pint, 30 cents; packet.....10

Stowell's Evergreen, (fig 5)—Good seed. Per pint, 30 cents, per packet.....10

PARCHING OR POP CORN.

Charley's Pop Corn, (fig. 6)—Unquestionably one of the very best and choicest varieties of pop corn. Per pint, 40 cents; per packet.....10

CORN SALAD.

Corn salad is not corn at all. It is a very hardy plant that comes up early in the spring and is used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach.

Per lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet.....5

CRESS OR PEPPERCRESS.

Cress, Extra Fine Curled—this variety (left hand figure in the accompanying illustration) is superior to any other. Sow early in the spring on rich land, in rows wide enough to admit the use of the hoe, and keep free from weeds. It will afford two or three cuttings from one sowing. It is best, however, to sow at intervals of two weeks. Get three packets of it. It is easily grown, and no garden should be without it. Per lb. 65 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cents; per oz. or three packets, 10 cents; per packet,

CRESS—Continued.

Cress.

Water Cress—(Shown at the right hand of the illustration), can be grown on a moist soil in the garden, but it flourishes best in a ditch or shallow stream where there is running water at least a portion of the year. Per oz. 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cents; per packet.....10

CUCUMBERS.

*Improved Long Green. White Spine.

For early use, plant on a warm, sheltered border, facing the south, as early as the ground is dry and warm. Make the hills four feet apart, and the more well-rotted manure you work into the hill with the soil the better. Make the hills eighteen inches broad and six or eight inches high. Sow a dozen seed in each hill, and before the plants begin to crowd each other pinch off the weak ones, leaving three or four good, strong plants in each hill.

For main crop, plant as soon as the soil is thoroughly warm, say about the time you plant corn, and for pickles a week or ten days later.

Cucumber, Early Russian—The earliest of all cucumbers. Hardy and productive, per lb. \$1.75; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet 5

Early Green Cluster—A very early, hardy variety. Very productive, the fruit being usually in clusters. Per lb. \$1.75; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet.....5

Early Frame—A well known standard sort; good for the table or for pickles. Per lb. \$1.75; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 15 cents; packet.....5

Green Prolific—The best of all varieties for pickles. Good seed. Try it. Per lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet.....5

Early White Spine—One of the best varieties for home use for market. Per lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet.....5

Improved Long Green—A popular and valuable sort. Excellent for the table and for pickles. Good seed. Per lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet.....5

ENDIVE.

Endive can be sown at any time from March to August, but as it is usually eaten late in the fall it is commonly sown in June or July in rows fifteen inches apart, and the plants thinned out to a foot apart in the row. Like celery it requires blanching. This is usually done by gathering the leaves together and tying them at the top. When properly blanched Endive makes an excellent salad.

Endive, Green Curled—The hardest and best kind, with beautiful curled leaves. Choice seed. Try it. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; per oz. 20 cents; packet.....5

EGG PLANT.

Sow the seed in a box in the house or in a hot-bed, and when the ground is warm and dry, say about the time you are through



Egg Plant.

Egg Plant—Continued.

planting corn, set out the plants in a loose, mellow soil, two to three feet apart. Keep the ground well stirred, and look out for the potato bug.

Egg Plant, Large New York Improved Purple—Decidely the best variety. Large, early and hardy. Choice seed. Try it. Per lb. \$7.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; per oz. 60 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cents; per packet.

10
growers and seed sellers. It is almost impossible to get really good, well bred seed that is uniformly reliable.

The Deacon Lettuce is the result of years of the most careful and rigid selection. It has been extensively tried, and everywhere, from Maine to California, gives great satisfaction. I feel confident that it is the best variety of cabbage lettuce extant.

A large market gardener at Richmond, Va., has already ordered quite a quantity of the Deacon lettuce. "If you will only keep it up to the present standard," he writes, "it will supplant all other varieties." I will see that this is done.

I want the market gardeners everywhere to try the Deacon lettuce seed.

I want everybody who likes good lettuce to sow the Deacon lettuce. It cannot fail to please them.

Kohl Rabi.

I wish all my customers would sow a packet of Kohl Rabi. To many it will be a curiosity. It is half turnip, half cabbage.



It is cultivated like the ruta baga, but should be sown earlier. It can be transplanted like cabbage, only thicker in the row, say rows fifteen to twenty inches apart and twelve inches in the row.

Kohl Rabi, Large Green or White—Per lb. \$2.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; per oz. 25 cents; per packet.



Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson—A well known and favorite market variety. Very choice seed that will give good satisfaction. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet... 5

Early Tennis Ball or Boston Market—A popular variety; hardy, early, and of excellent quality. Per lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet... 5

Malta Drumhead, or Ice Lettuce—A good lettuce; large, early, attractive looking and of good quality. Per lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet... 5

Early Curled Silesian—A very popular variety; early, hardy, handsome and of good quality. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet... 5

"The Deacon" Cabbage Lettuce—This is the best of all the varieties of cabbage lettuce. A vigorous grower, hardy, early, sure to please, of the highest quality, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. It stands our hottest sun. Is not bitter and will last longer in edible condition than any other lettuce. Per lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet... 5

Cos Lettuce, Paris White—The best of all the Cos lettuce, and a great favorite. To blanch it tie up the heads. Choice seed. Per lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet... 5

LETTUCE.

Experienced gardeners understand the importance of getting good lettuce seed. By good lettuce seed, I do not simply mean lettuce seed that will grow. Poor lettuce seed is just as likely to grow as good lettuce seed—in fact more so. Poor cabbage seed will grow. I have in my life lost no little money from buying cabbage seed that grew well, but would not produce good heads of cabbage. And so it is with lettuce. The seeds will grow but you get no good heads of lettuce. With the exception of the "Deacon Lettuce," the average lettuce seed of the country is a disgrace to seed

NASTURTIUM.*Nasturtium, Tall.*

The Nasturtium or *Tropaeolum* is grown both for ornament and use. It produces beautiful flowers and the seed pods are pickled and used as a substitute for capers. It is one of the most useful and beautiful of climbers and should have a place in every garden. It is a delicate plant, easily injured by frost. But as it is very desirable to get the plants early, I would make two sowings, one early in the spring as soon as

*Nasturtium Dwarf.*

the ground can be got into good condition and another a little later when all danger of frost is over. It would be better still to make three sowings.

There are two kinds, the Tall-growing or Climbing, and the Dwarf. Both are very beautiful and useful. I would recommend all my customers to sow both.

Nasturtium, Tall—Splendid fresh seed of the very best varieties mixed. Per lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. or four packets, 15 cents; per packet..... 5

Dwarf Nasturtium, Tom Thumb—The best and choicest seed of the best dwarf varieties, mixed colors. Per lb. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cents; oz. or three packets, 25 cents; packet..... 10

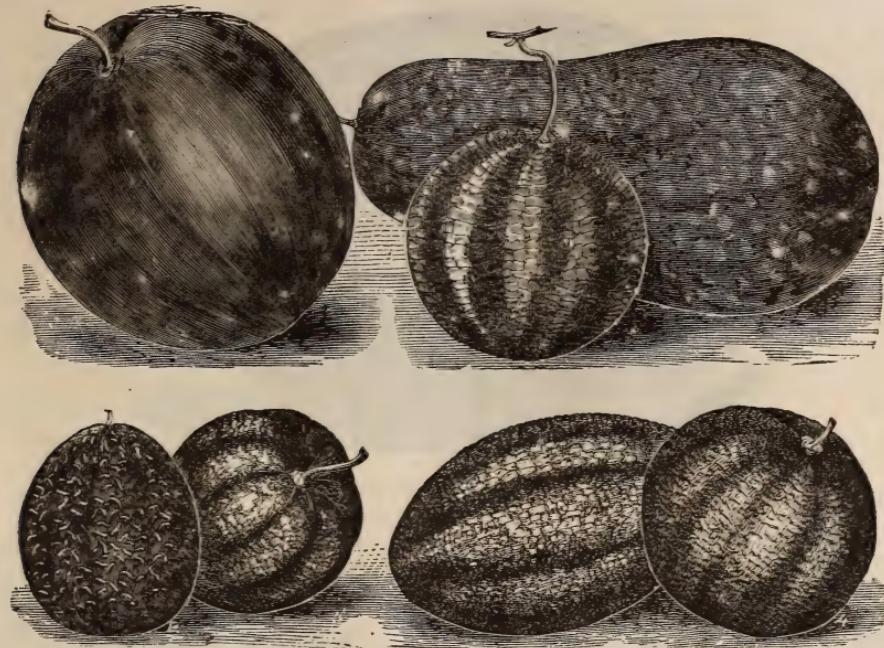
MELONS.

In growing Musk Melons in the field on a large scale, my own plan is to plow the piece into narrow lands six feet wide, and plant the seeds in hills four feet apart on top of the ridge. Drop a dozen seeds in each hill and cover not more than an inch deep with light fine soil and pat it down firm with the back of the hoe. Leave only three or four of the strongest plants in each hill. We plant the Melons as soon as the ground is warm or about the time we usually plant field corn.

The great secret of raising good Musk Melons, is to make the land almost as rich as a hot-bed, and keep it thoroughly cultivated or hoed, and entirely free from weeds. Another point is to plant twice as many as you expect to want, for no matter how good the seed is there will be many melons that are better than others. You want to have so many that you can select out the very best.

Musk Melons, Early Christina—On my farm this is decidedly the earliest and best of all the varieties of Musk Melon we have ever grown. Good size, very early; thick flesh, of a rich, peach-like color. Very handsome on the table and extremely sweet and of fine flavor. My seed is sure to grow. Please try it. Per lb. \$1.75; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet..... 5

Nutmeg, Fine Green (fig. 1)—One of the best known and most popular melons. Good size; sweet and delicious flavor. Choice seed. Per lb. \$1.45; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 12 cents; per packet..... 5



MELONS—Continued.

Early White Japanese (fig. 2)—A large, vigorous growing variety. Early, very productive, sweet and in some sections a decided favorite. Per lb. \$1.45; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 12 cts.; per packet... 5

Casaba or Large Persian (fig. 3)—The largest Musk Melon grown, and, when well grown, of excellent quality. Good seed. Per lb. \$1.45; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 12 cents; per pkt... 5

Prolific Nutmeg (fig. 4)—Next to the Christina this is the favorite melon on my farm. My seed is of the best strain. It came originally from the late A. J. Downing, and has been grown here ever since. Size, medium to large; flesh remarkably firm, green, sweet and of the highest flavor. Early and productive. A very popular market variety. Per lb. \$1.45; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 12 cents; per packet... 5

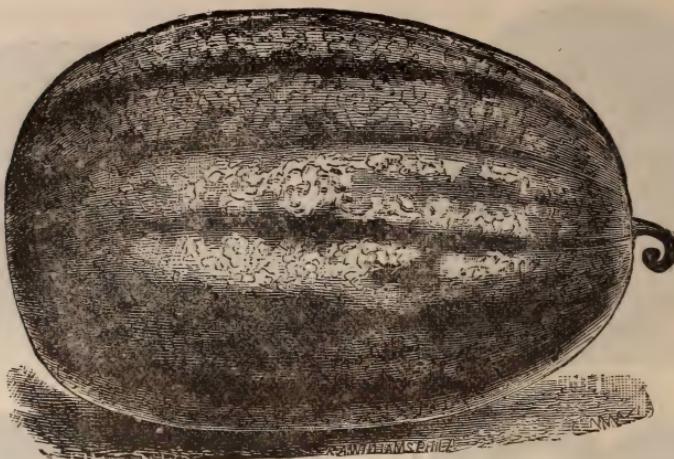
Green Citron—A delicious melon. A very popular market variety. Medium size and thickly netted. Early and productive. Flesh green, thick, juicy and fine flavored. Per lb. \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet... 5

WATER MELONS.

There is an advantage in getting Water Melon seeds grown at the North. Such seed will give an earlier crop than seed

grown farther South. I have not Water Melon seed enough to supply the large growers. A gentleman in Barnwell, S. C., once wrote to me that he wanted Water Melon seed to plant 150 acres. I wrote him that I could not furnish it. A few such orders would clean me out. I have seed enough to meet any ordinary demand from my customers, and I think they will find it of the very best quality.

In this section we plant Water Melon seeds closer together than farther South. On Long Island, and in New Jersey, they plant in hills eight feet apart each way. Drop a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out all but two of the strongest plants. For the North there are no better varieties than the Black Spanish and Mountain Sweet. As we go South, larger and later varieties can be grown. Except in a very cold backward season, the White Seeded Ice Cream is one of the sweet, delicious Southern melons which can be grown at the North. There is a dark seeded Ice Cream Water Melon which is an excellent variety but not so sweet as the White Seeded variety.



Cuban Queen Watermelon.

WATER MELONS—Continued.

Water Melon, Black Spanish—I think all my customers who tried this variety last year must have found it excellent. When well grown it is certainly a delicious melon. Good size; deep, rich, red flesh, very sweet and juicy, and remarkably fine flavor. Nearly round, handsome; hardy and productive. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per pkt.... 5

Early Mountain Sweet—A large, vigorous-growing and productive variety. Admirably adapted for northern latitudes. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet. 5

Ice Cream Water Melon, White Seeded—A most delicious melon. Sweet, productive and of good size. Popular in market. I hope all my customers will try it. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; oz. 12 cents; per packet 5

Ice Cream, Black Seeded—This is the same variety I sent out in 1881 for the first time. Per lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; oz. 10 cents; pkt. 5

Cuban Queen—The largest and one of the sweetest and best new water melons. Do not discard the old and well tried sorts, but sow a packet of this to see how it is adapted to your climate. If it does well, you will find it a decided acquisition. True genuine, fresh seed. Per lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts. oz. 20 cents; packet 10

CITRON FOR PRESERVES.

Everybody should plant a few Citrons for preserves. They are always welcome. Cultivation similar to Water Melons, and quite as profitable as a market crop.

Green Citron for Preserves (fig. 7)—Round, striped and handsomely marbled. Very hardy and productive. Profitable for market and for home use. Unusually good seed. Per lb. \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per pkt... 5

MUSTARD FOR SALAD.

No garden should be without a bed of Mustard and Cress for salad. The White Mustard is the mildest and best. Sow in rows and hoe frequently, and cut when two or three inches high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, and every two or three weeks afterwards for succession.

White Mustard—Extra good seed. Per lb. 50 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cents; per oz. 8 cents; per packet 5



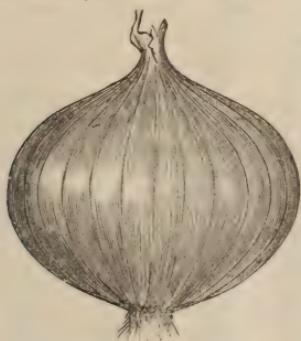
OKRA OR GUMBO.

In the Southern States the Okra or Gumbo can be grown as easily as Indian corn, and much in the same way. At the North it is necessary to select the earliest and warmest soil or else to sow the seed in a hot-bed or box in the house, and when the weather becomes settled set out the plants in the warm soil in the garden with a sunny exposure. The green pods of Okra contain a large amount of mucilage and are used for thickening and flavoring soup. The Dwarf Green is the earliest and best variety, especially at the North.

Okra or Gumbo—Per lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; oz. 10 cents; packet 5

ONIONS.

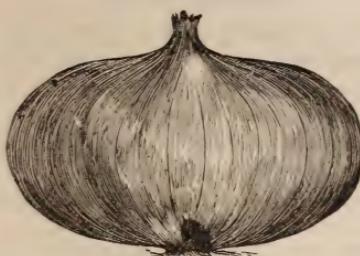
Many of my customers write me that they could never succeed in growing onions until they tried my seed. I am not vain enough to think that this is wholly due to the superiority of my seed, but I do think that if those who have hitherto failed to grow onions from "black seed" would make the land very rich, sow my seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, and keep the crop clean, they would be rewarded with a good crop of onions. There is a great quantity of poor onion seed sold in this country, and it is no wonder that so many fail in growing good onions. *I want all my customers to try my onion seed this spring.* In hopes of getting their orders in future years, I mark down the price of my best onion seed this year to extremely low figures.



Yellow Danvers.

Onions, Yellow Danvers.—This has always been my favorite onion. It is a handsome variety, sells well in market, yields well, keeps well, and is of the highest quality. Choice, tested seed that is warranted to grow, or twice the money refunded. Per lb. \$1.40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz., 15 cents; packet.....10

Early Large Red.—I got my original stock of this choice variety from an experienced grower in Southport, Conn. He sent me as a present a barrel of the finest onions I ever saw, and I set them out for seed. They had been selected with the greatest care from a large crop. This variety is similar in shape to the Yellow Danvers, and many of my customers in the south and south-east say that it does better with them than the Red Wethersfield, probably because it is an earlier variety. Last year my catalogue price was \$3.25 per lb. This year I have reduced my price more than one half. The choicest and very best of seed. Per lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; oz., 15 cents; packet.....10



Large Red Wethersfield.

Large Red Wethersfield—A well-known and profitable variety. Large and productive. Excellent seed. Per lb., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet.....10

White Globe—I have had more trouble in growing good White Globe onion seed than any other variety. I have now some that I can confidently recommend. American grown seed of this variety is very scarce. Experienced onion growers will not sow imported seed if furnished for nothing. Last year I charged \$5.00 per lb. for White Globe onion seed. This year I have reduced my price to \$3.50 per lb. in hopes that all my customers will try it. It will certainly please them. There is no better seed. Per lb. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; oz., 25 cents; packet.....10



Okra or Gumbo.

ONION SETS.

Last year I grew quite a quantity of remarkably fine onion sets, principally of the Yellow Danyers variety. They are the best I ever grew, and I shall be happy to send them to my customers as long as the supply lasts at the following low prices:

Onion Sets, (prepaid by Mail)—Per quart, 55 cents; per pint, 30 cents.

Onion Sets, (by Express, not prepaid)—Per bushel, \$5.50; per half bushel, \$3.00; per peck, \$1.50. No charge for bags or boxes.

Please order early, as the supply is limited. I will send as soon as the weather will permit.

PARSLEY.



Parsley—Extra Double Curled.

No garden should be without a bed of parsley. Sow in rows fifteen inches apart, as early as possible in the spring. The land cannot be too rich. The seed germinates slowly, and care must be taken that the weeds do not smother the young plants.

Parsley, Extra Double Curled—The best variety; handsome and productive and of superior quality. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet..... 5

PARSNIPS.

For the farm garden, no crop pays better than Parsnips. It usually brings a good price and not unfrequently a very high price. Its cultivation is very simple. It

can be sown earlier than the Carrot or later, as best suits our convenience. Its larger leaves check the growth of weeds, and it is much less labor to weed Parsnips than Carrots and Onions. The crop too, can be left in the ground all winter if desired.

As a field crop, sow Parsnips in rows twenty-one to twenty-four inches apart, or wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse-hoe. In the garden it is usual to sow Parsnips in rows fifteen inches apart. My own plan is to sow the seed very thick in the row, say two or three seeds to the inch. The plants come up thick and strong and kill all the weeds that are in the row. Thin out the Parsnips with a narrow hoe as you do Turnips, leaving from one to four Parsnips in each bunch. In this way, if the land is rich and the cultivator is frequently used between the rows, Parsnips can be grown for less than ten cents per bushel, while it is seldom that they bring less than fifty cents.

My Parsnip seed is grown from carefully selected roots, and will undoubtedly produce large, smooth and handsome Parsnips.

Parsnip, Long Dutch—This is my favorite variety. It is a vigorous grower, yields a large crop of handsome roots of the very best quality. Try it. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet..... 5

Long Hollow Crown—A popular variety, of good shape, handsome, productive and of excellent quality. My seed is unsurpassed. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet..



PEPPERS.

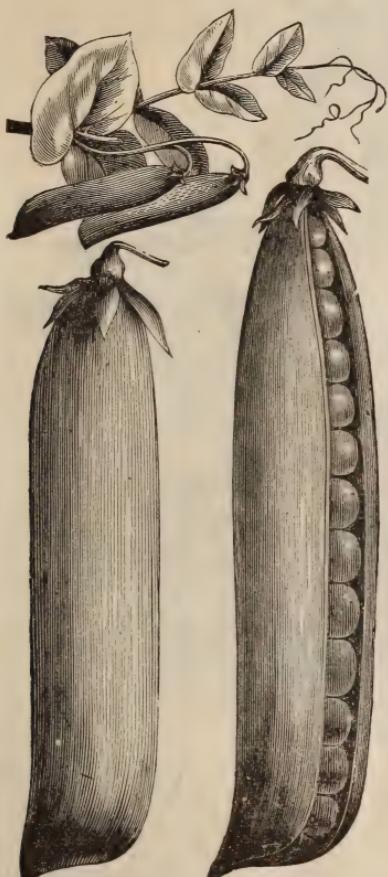
It is usual to start pepper plants in a hot-bed, but the large Bell Pepper can be successfully grown here by sowing the seed in the open ground about the time you plant corn. Sow in rows twenty inches apart and thin out the plants to a foot apart.

PEPPERS—Continued.

Peppers, Large Bell or Bull Nose—The hardest, earliest, largest and best variety. Bright red; thick flesh and very mild. Per lb. \$4.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; per oz. 40 cents; packet..... 5

Cayenne Pepper—This variety furnishes the well-known Cayenne Pepper of commerce. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; per oz. 40 cents; per packet..... 5

PEAS.



Sow Extra Early Kent Peas as early as the frost is out of the surface soil. Dry, sandy soil is best. Sow in rows not less than three feet apart. Make a drill mark an inch deep, with a hoe or rake, three inches wide. Sow the seed in this row about half an inch apart. This will give about ten peas to each inch of row. This is thick planting—thicker than is necessary perhaps,

but if the land is rich, thick seeding will favor early maturity, and you will get peas several days earlier than if sown thin.

Frost rarely hurts peas, but if a little horse litter is scattered on top of the row it will do no harm, and may sometimes be of much use. For a second early crop the sowing may be delayed till the ground is in good working condition.

Kentish Invicta is an excellent second early pea. Sow as recommended for Extra Early Kent, except that it is not necessary to sow so thick, say six peas to each inch of row.

For the main crop, I know of nothing better than the Champion of England. For market purposes instead of Champion of England the White Marrowfat, or the Black Eyed Marrowfat when grown on rich land and the pods picked before they get too ripe, will prove eminently satisfactory both in yield and quality.

It is desirable to sow the Champion of England or the Marrowfats as early as the ground can be got into good condition. Sow five or six peas to each inch of row, and cover two to three inches deep.

The dwarf varieties, such as McLean's Little Gem, Premium Gem and the American Wonder, are great favorites with amateur gardeners. They do not need poling, and on rich land, with clean cultivation, produce a large crop of the choicest and best peas. The yield per acre is much greater on rich land than from the taller growing sorts, but I think the yield from a quart of seed is not so great.

Peas, Extra Early Kent—I have tried a great many early varieties of peas, but found nothing better than a good strain of American grown Extra Early Kents—that are true to name. Sow a pint for each member of the family. Sow as early as possible, in rows two and a half to three feet apart, and three inches wide in the row, putting the peas about one inch apart. Thick seeding favors early ripening. They grow about two and a half feet high, and it is not necessary to pole them. If you think these peas would taste better by some other name, you may call them Extra Early Philadelphia, Carter's First Crop, Daniel O'Rourke, or almost any other popular sort. These peas are of my own growing, of the very best strain, and entirely free from bugs. Per quart, 60 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per packet..... 10



American Wonder Pea—the earliest and best Dwarf variety.

PEAS—Continued.

Waite's Caractacus—Nearly, if not quite, as early as the Early Kent; grows same height; is equally productive; pods a little larger and the quality unsurpassed by any early pea. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; packet.....10

Kentish Invicta—The best and earliest blue pea; grows about two and a half feet high and does not need poling. Very productive, and of excellent quality. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per packet.....10

McLean's Little Gem—One of the best of all the dwarf varieties; grows about a foot high. Peas large, wrinkled and very sweet, tender and of excellent flavor. Sow early on very rich land, and keep well hoed and free from weeds. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per packet.....10

Extra Early Premium Gem—A dwarf variety, very similar to McLean's Little Gem, but larger and more productive. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per packet.....10

Champion of England—For luxuriant, healthy growth, productiveness and quality, there is no pea equal to Champion of England. It grows four to five feet high. The pods are long and well filled with large peas, of the most delicious quality. Sow as early as the soil can be got into good working order, in rows four feet apart and three inches wide, and drop the peas about an inch apart. Sow a pint for each member of the family and you will have all the peas you want every day for a month. My seed this year is unusually good. Try it. Per quart, 75 cents; per pint, 40 cents; packet.....10

Large White Marrowfat—This is one of the most productive of all varieties of peas and the most profitable for main crop for market. It grows from four to five feet high. Healthy and luxuriant foliage, free from mildew. Pods are long and well filled with large peas, of good quality. My seed is such as I can send out with the greatest confidence. Please try it. Per quart, 60 cents; per pint, 35 cents; per large packet.....10

American Wonder—This new variety has been thoroughly and extensively tested, and proves to be a great acquisition. Very dwarf, growing less than a foot in height; immensely productive in proportion to its size; sweet, wrinkled, and in every respect excellent. The earliest of all the dwarf varieties, and the earliest of all wrinkled peas. True, fresh seed. Per quart, \$1.00; per pint, 55 cents; per packet.....10

PUMPKINS.

I have a fine lot of superior pumpkin seed. For planting among corn the Connecticut field is the best variety. Where pumpkins are grown as a separate crop, the Large

Cheese pumpkin and the Possum-Nose will give large crops of the best quality.

Plant in rows twelve feet apart and drop the seed in hills in the row six to eight feet apart. Drop a dozen seeds in each hill and cover two inches deep on light soil and on heavier soil about an inch deep. Use hellebore to keep off the striped bug, and when the plants get stronger sprinkle them with water containing a teaspoonful of Paris Green to a gallon of water. Three or four good plants in each hill are sufficient. The roots of the pumpkin or squash extend all over the surface soil and the entire land cannot be made too rich or kept too clean.

The Possum Nose pumpkin or Squash proves to be a decided acquisition. It yields largely, is of excellent quality and will keep the year round. I hope all my customers will try it. It has all the qualities of the squash and all the vigorous productiveness of the pumpkin.

Pumpkin, Connecticut Field—The best variety to grow amongst corn. Hardy, vigorous, productive, large, handsome; fruit of excellent quality. Per two quarts, 80 cents; per quart, 45 cents; per pint, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; large packet.....10

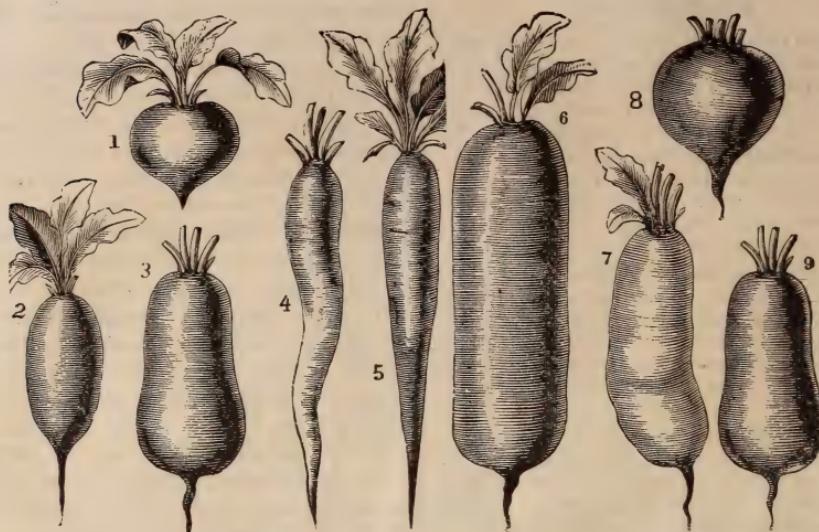
Large Cheese—The best for cooking. Flesh thick, sweet and of good flavor. Seed small, fruit large. Per two quarts, \$1.75; per quart, 90 cents; per pint, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 30 cents; large packet.....15

Possum Nose Pumpkin—A new and valuable kind, of good quality. I sent it out 8 years ago for the first time. It proves to be even better than I expected. It is immensely productive and of the best quality, and will keep the year round. The seed is still very scarce, but I have reduced the price in hopes that all my customers will try it. Per pint, \$1.50; per half pint, 80 cents; three packets, 25 cents; per packet.....10

RADISH.

Those who used my radish seed last year I think will want more of it this year. It is of the very choicest and best quality. I can particularly recommend my Rose Olive-shaped. I never saw a finer crop.

As a rule, radishes are grown in a very promiscuous way. They are sometimes sown broadcast on an asparagus bed. They are also sown to mark the rows of onions, celery,



RADISH—Continued.

parsley, or other seeds which germinate slowly. It is better, however, to sow them by themselves. Select a piece of light warm soil, that has been heavily manured for the previous crop. Sow on this land super-phosphate at the rate of two or three pounds to the square rod. Drill in the radish seed in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to each inch of row. Use the hoe freely and keep down all the weeds and you will have a great crop of radishes. On my farm we sow the radishes in rows twenty-one inches apart and cultivate them with a horse-hoe.

The favorite variety on my farm is the Rose Olive-shaped. It is *always* good, and of the very best quality. Market gardeners will find my seed fresh, pure and good.

Radish, Round Red or Scarlet Turnip (fig. 1)—This is one of the very earliest and best radishes. Good size, red skin, white flesh, crisp, juicy and good flavored. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet. 5

Round White Turnip (fig. 1)—Similar to the Red Turnip except in color. The skin is white and not so pungent as the red. It is a delicious radish. Per lb. \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; per oz. 12 cents; per packet. 5

Rose Olive-Shaped Radish (fig. 2)—This is decidedly the favorite radish on my farm. It always does well. It is early, of excellent quality, and is sure to give satisfaction. It grows about one and a half inches long and one

and a half to two inches in circumference. I hope *every one* who gets this Catalogue, will try a packet of this radish seed. Per lb. 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per pkt. 5

Long Scarlet Short-Top (fig. 5)—This is the most popular market radish. It is early, a rapid grower, good shape, about six inches long, bright scarlet color; flesh crisp, sweet, tender, and of good flavor. Choice seed. Per lb. 75c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet 5

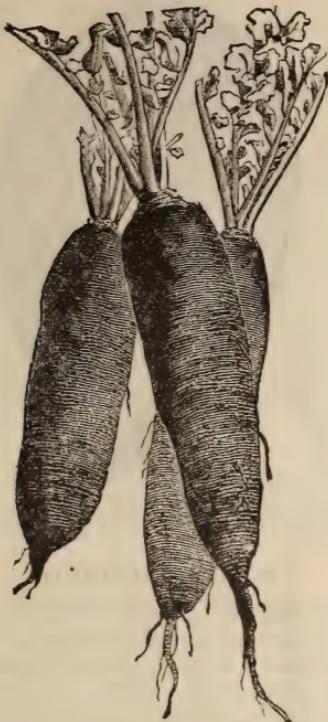
Long White Naples (fig. 4)—An excellent late variety. Per lb. \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cents; per oz. 12 cents; per packet. 5

New French Breakfast—A beautiful, olive-shaped radish; bright scarlet, with white tip; early, medium size, crisp, tender, and of unsurpassed flavor. Try it. Per lb. \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet. 5

AUTUMN AND WINTER RADISH.

Cultivation precisely like turnips. Sow in July and August, in rows fifteen inches apart. Hoe, and thin out the plants from four to six inches apart. During autumn pull them as wanted to eat. For winter use gather before severe frost, and keep them in pits or mix with soil in the cellar. Winter radishes are becoming more and more popular every year.

Winter Radish, Chinese Rose (fig. 9)—A superior variety; good size, averaging five inches in length and two inches in diameter; skin a bright rose color; flesh crisp, tender and good flavored. One of the very best winter radishes. Try it. Per lb. \$1.25; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet. 10

RADISH—Continued.

Long Black Spanish Radish.

Chinese White Winter Radish (fig. 7)—Similar to the Rose, except in color. A very superior variety. Prime seed. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per packet..... 10

California Mammoth White Winter (fig. 6)—A very large winter variety, grown extensively among the Chinese in California. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per pkt. 10

Black Spanish Turnip Radish (fig. 8)—A very large, hardy, long-keeping radish. Sow early in July. My seed is good—try it. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet..... 5

Long Black Spanish—By many this long variety is preferred to the Black Spanish Turnip Radish. I sent it out last year for the first time and it was a surprise to many of my customers. It is exceedingly productive, hardy and of good quality. Try it. Per lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. 15 cents; packet..... 10

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

In growing Rhubarb from seed, the land must be made immensely rich. Sow very

early in the spring in rows fifteen inches apart and keep down the weeds by the frequent use of the hoe. The best varieties are Linnaeus and Victoria.

Rhubarb—Best varieties mixed. Very choice fresh seed. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; oz. 20 cents; per packet..... 5

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

This delicious vegetable is rarely grown in perfection. You want the best seed and the richest soil. Sow early, in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart, and thin out the plants to six inches in the rows. You will be rewarded with a crop of roots that will average from eight to ten inches long and three or four inches in circumference, and of unsurpassed quality and high flavor. Try my seed.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster—The choicest of seed, fresh, good and sure to grow. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; per oz. 25 cents; per packet..... 10

SPINACH.

For summer use, sow in rows fifteen inches apart, as early in spring as the ground is in good condition. Keep clean, and cut the



plants as soon as they are large enough to gather, otherwise they will be apt to run up to seed. For early spring use, sow in the latter part of

September and cover the plants with a light covering of straw or horse manure to protect the plants during winter.

Spinach, Round or Summer—This is a thick-leaved, large and excellent variety. Popular in market. My seed is unusually good. Per lb. 65 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per oz. 10 cts.; per packet..... 5

Prickly or Winter—Very hardy, productive and of excellent quality. Choice seed. Per lb. 65 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., per oz. 10 cents; per packet..... 5

SUMMER SQUASH.

Put in the seed as soon as the soil is warm and dry, say about the time you plant corn. They can be sown in rows four or five feet



Winter Squash, Hubbard.



Winter Squash, Marblehead.

SUMMER SQUASH—Continued.

apart and the plants gradually thinned out after they have got fairly growing and out of the way of the bugs, to eighteen inches apart. Or, plant in hills, three feet apart each way, sowing a dozen seeds in each hill, but ultimately leaving only four of the strongest plants in a hill. I think you will find my seed this year of excellent quality. Try it.



Summer Squash, Early Crookneck—The earliest and most popular Summer Squash; very productive and of superior quality. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 10 cents; per packet... 5



Early Bush Scalloped—This is a delicious squash. Per lb. \$1.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per packet... 5

WINTER SQUASH.

Hubbard and Marblehead Squash are usually planted in hills eight feet apart. I prefer to plant them in rows ten to twelve feet apart and five to six feet apart in the rows, dropping a dozen seeds in each hill, and covering the seeds from one to two inches deep. The advantage of the wide rows one way is that it gives us a better chance to use the cultivator between the rows after the vines begin to run. By going through the rows ahead of the horse, it is but little trouble to lift the runners and put them on one side. In this way the use of a good cultivator enables us easily and cheaply to keep the land clean, mellow and moist. The roots of the squash run through the whole surface of the soil, and it is just as important to keep the soil between the rows free from weeds as it is to pull out the weeds immediately round the hills.

The best varieties of Winter Squash are the Hubbard, Marblehead and Possum-Nose. The latter is not yet known in market, and it would not be wise to plant it largely as a market crop. I should be glad, however, if all my customers would give it a trial. It is immensely productive, of good quality, and will keep the year round.



WINTER SQUASH—Continued.

Winter Squash, Hubbard—This is the most popular of all winter squashes. It is remarkable for its productiveness and long keeping qualities. Flesh a red-orange color, dry, rich, sweet and of unsurpassed flavor. My seed is good and true. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet 5

Marblehead—A good keeper, very productive and of the very best quality. It is a great favorite in this neighborhood. Good seed. Per lb. \$2.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cents; per oz. 15 cents; per packet 5

Possom-Nose Pumpkin—Larger than the Hubbard or Marblehead. A remarkably vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. Keeps the year round. Quality excellent. Per pint, \$1.50; per half pint, 80 cents; three packets, 25 cents; per packet 10

TOMATOES.

Good plants may be grown by sowing the seed out of doors on a warm border, but it is better to sow the seeds in a box in the house, or in a hot-bed, and when the plants begin to crowd transplant into large boxes or into a cold frame. Set out as soon as the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. A light, sandy soil is best. Set the plants in rows three feet apart, and keep the land well cultivated and hoed.

Tomato, Hubbard Curled Leaved, (fig. 6)—The earliest of all tomatoes. Medium size and of good quality. Plants dwarf in habit, and may be planted much closer than the later varieties. Try a packet of it. Per oz. 35 cents; per packet 10

Persian Yellow, (fig. 2)—A very large variety. At one time quite popular. Not now profitable for market. Try a packet of it. Per oz. 35 cents; per packet 10

Hathaway's Excelsior, (fig. 3)—Early; good size, remarkably smooth, solid, good flavor and very productive. On my farm it has long been the standard variety. There is nothing better. Per lb. \$3.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; oz. 30 cents; packet 10

Improved Trophy—Very large, smooth and solid. It should have a place in every garden. As soon as the Trophy is ripe all other varieties will be neglected. Choice seed. Per lb. \$4.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; per oz. 40 cents; per packet 10

Acme—Many of my customers think this the best tomato. It is earlier than Trophy, of the very best quality, round, smooth and solid. Good for all purposes. Try it. My seed is good and true. Per lb. \$4.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; per oz. 40 cents; per packet 10

General Grant, (fig. 4)—A very popular canning variety, and good for all purposes. Good size, smooth, solid and ripens evenly. Medium early and very productive. My seed is fresh, pure and good. Per lb. \$3.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95 cents; per oz. 25 cents; per packet 5

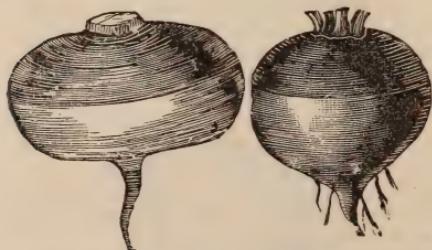
TOMATOES—Continued.

Early Smooth Red, (fig. 5)—Early, smooth, medium size, solid, of good quality and productive. An old favorite. Per lb. \$3.00; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; per oz. 30 cents; per packet 5

Red Cherry, (fig. 1)—Best variety for pickling and preserving. Try a packet of it. Per oz. 40 cents; per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cents; per packet... 5

TURNIPS.

I think all my customers who sowed my Turnip seed last year will want more of it, and I am happy to say that my seed this year is of unusual excellence. I can recommend it with the greatest confidence. Notwithstanding the drouth my crop of Turnips last year was the finest I ever grew. This is owing to the fact that the land is in good condition and the Turnips were drilled in rows two and a half feet apart and the plants singled out from eight to twelve inches apart in the rows. I also sowed on a dressing of 300 pounds of superphosphate of lime per acre. My White Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnips were sown after a crop of rye on low black soil. I never saw a finer crop. Many people sow these varieties broadcast, but it is far better to sow them in drills wide enough apart to admit the use of a horse hoe. The difference in the crop will pay for the extra labor five times over. The black beetle is very apt to destroy a crop of turnips when sown thin—and when sown broadcast it will not do to sow too thick. Better sow in drills. Put on not less than two pounds of seed to the acre, and thin out the plants boldly with a hoe.



Purple Top Strap Leaf. White Flat Dutch.

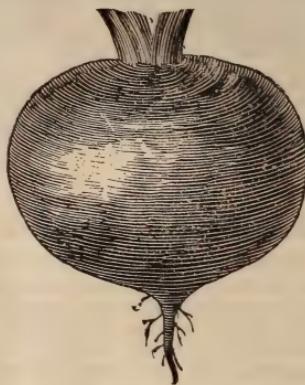
Turnip, Early White Flat Dutch—Excellent for table use, very early, good size and of fine quality. Per lb. 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is my favorite variety. I have grown it for many years. Good size, handsome, very early and of excellent quality. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5

Early Yellow Stone—Early, good size, rapid grower and of fine quality. Per lb. 75 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cents; per packet 5

Yellow Aberdeen—A great cropper, medium early. Excellent for stock and good for the table. Per lb. 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5

Golden Ball—Many of my market gardener customers write me that this is the most profitable turnip they raise. Per lb. 75 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDE TURNIP.

Imperial Purple Top Swede.

The cultivation of Swede Turnips or Ruta Bagas is similar to that recommended for Mangel Wurzel. I grow them extensively on my farm as a field crop. Sow in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, from the middle of May to the middle of June. Drill in 2 lbs. of seed per acre. Thin the plants 10 inches apart in the rows. They are a hardy, long-keeping turnip, and valuable for stock and for market.

White Sweet or French—A great favorite with many people, who prefer it to the yellow-fleshed variety for the table. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5

Imperial Purple Top Swede—I have grown this variety of Ruta Baga for many years, and still prefer it to all others. It is a great cropper. Handsome shape; large size; keeps well. Yellow flesh, and of the best quality either for table or for stock. Per lb. 80 cents; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cents; per packet 5



Borage.



Thyme



Summer Savory.



Rosemary.

AROMATIC OR SWEET HERBS.

The following Aromatic or Sweet Herbs are easily grown, and should be found in every good garden.

BORAGE.

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and drop one seed to each inch of row. It is a hardy and easily grown plant and is used only in the green state and principally for flavoring cooling beverages. The leaves are remarkably rich in nitrate of potash and Borage might be usefully grown for plowing under as a green crop to enrich the land.

Borage (fig. 1)—Per. lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet..... 5

THYME.

The seeds of Thyme are remarkably small and must be sown on the finest and best of land. They may be sown in a box in the house early in the spring and the plants set out in the garden as soon as the weather is suitable. In this case be careful to water the box thoroughly before taking out the plants and leave as much earth adhering to the roots as possible. Set out the plants fifteen or twenty inches apart each way. If sown in the open ground select the warmest and lightest soil and sow in rows fifteen inches apart, dropping three or four seeds to each inch of row; pat the earth smooth and firm with the back of the spade to keep it moist and this is all the covering that will be needed.

Thyme (fig. 2)—Per oz. 50 cents: per pkt.... 5

SAGE.

The cultivation of Sage is attracting much attention. It is a profitable crop with market gardeners. It is used extensively for flavoring sausages and for stuffing ducks and geese. The seed can be sown in a box in the house as recommended for Thyme or it may be sown out-of-doors early in the spring in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart and dropping two or three seeds to each inch of row. The young plants can be drawn out for use as required, till you have thinned them out to a foot apart in the row. Keep the ground well hoed and nothing more is required. My seed is fresh and unusually good.

Sage—Per lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet..... 5

SUMMER SAVORY.

The cultivation of Summer Savory is similar to that recommended for Sage.

Summer Savory—Choice seed. Per lb. \$1.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; per oz. 20 cents; per packet, 5

SWEET MARJORAM.

Cultivation of Sweet Marjoram is similar to that of Sage and Summer Savory. Sow in rows fifteen to twenty inches apart, dropping four or five seeds to each inch of row. Thin out the young plants for early use and leave one plant to grow in a place ten to fifteen inches apart.

Sweet Marjoram—The best of seed. Per lb. \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cents; oz. 25 cents; packet..... 5

HERBS—Continued.**ROSEMARY.**

Sow in rows fifteen inches apart and drop five or six seeds in a place fifteen inches apart in the row. Cover with not more than a quarter of an inch of fine soil and pat it down firm and smooth with the back of the hoe.

Rosemary—Per oz. 40 cents; packet..... 5

CORIANDER.

The young and tender leaves of Coriander are used for flavoring soups and salads. The seed is round and nearly as large as a Sweet Pea. The plants are easily grown in the open ground in rows fifteen inches apart and

one or two inches apart in the row. Use the plants before they run up to seed. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks for succession.

Coriander—The best of seed. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. 20 cents; packet 5

CARAWAY.

The cultivation of Caraway is similar to that recommended for Coriander. The plants are hardy and easily grown. Caraway seeds are used for flavoring bread, cake, cookies, &c., and are healthy and agreeable. Sow a few packets of it.

Caraway—Fresh seed of the best quality. Per lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cents; oz. 15 cents; pkt. 5

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, AND CELERY PLANTS,

BY THE MILLION.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION IN THE SPRING.

The Celery plants are not raised in a hot-bed. They will be ready about the first of July. And will be strong, stocky plants of the very best varieties.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER, BEST, MOST DURABLE AND CHEAPEST.



I will send any of the following sizes at the prices annexed, boxed and delivered at Express Office without extra charge. Purchasers to pay freight.

PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER, STYLE D. *Especially recommended for small places.*

PRICE.

Style D, 10 inches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch Wheels	.....	\$13 00
“ D, 12 “ $6\frac{1}{2}$ “ “	.....	15 00
“ D, 14 “ $6\frac{1}{2}$ “ “	.....	17 00

STYLE M, WITH SILENT RATCHETS.

Especially recommended for private grounds.
Style M, 14 inches, 7 inch Wheels..... \$17 00

“ M, 26 “ 7 “ “ 19 00

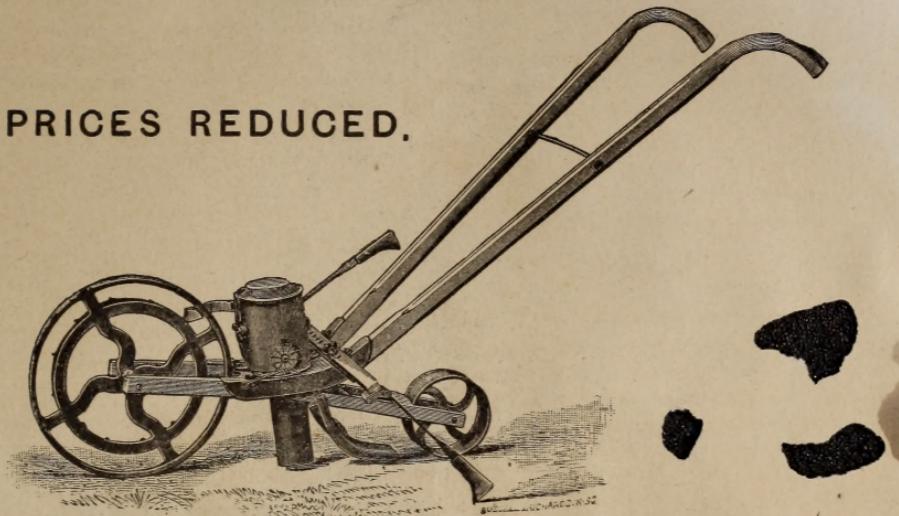
STYLE M, WITH SPRING RATCHETS.

Especially recommended for parks and public grounds.

Style M, 16 inches, 7 inch Wheels	.....	\$19 00
“ M, 18 “ 7 “ “	.....	21 00
“ M, 20 “ 7 “ “	.....	23 00
“ 1879, 15 “ $8\frac{1}{2}$ “ “	.....	19 00

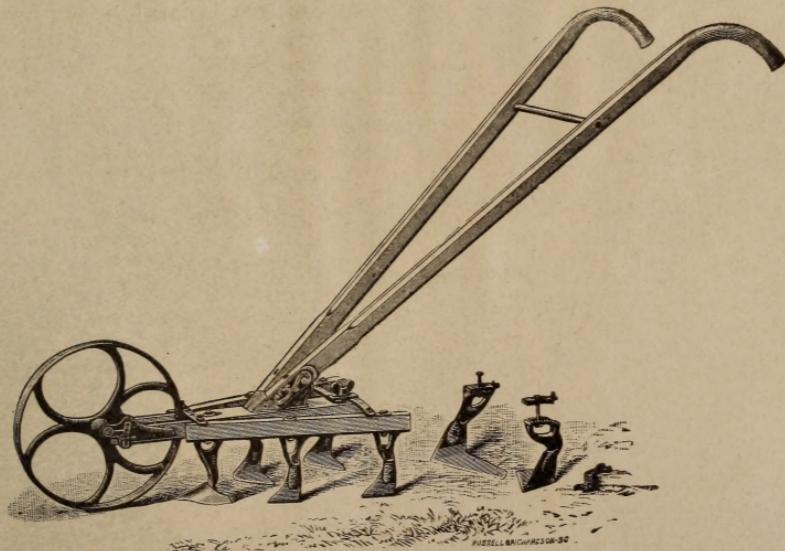
ALL THE NEW IMPROVEMENTS

PRICES REDUCED.



Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.

I know of no better drill. It is well made, easily regulated, and a child can use it.
Price, \$12.00. Sent immediately on receipt of order.



Matthews' Hand Cultivator.

Price, \$6.00; with long steel blades, \$7.50.

Matthews' Seed Drill and Cultivator Combined.

PRICE, \$14.00. WITH STEEL BLADES, 15.00.

To boys under 15 years of age, and all who get up clubs for my seed, 10 per cent. discount. No charge for boxing. Purchasers to pay express charges.



Harris' Improved Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel.

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are used fo
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